REGISTERED No 1—1877.

31

The Bombay Gazette.

3

No. 8,705.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the Bombay Gazette will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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Second do.	2	8
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4 "
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In the Native Languages	[illegible]

[illegible] to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Stations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

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[illegible] three lines	Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding [illegible] will be charged for at our ordinary rates.

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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. ETHIOPIA, 2,062 Tons, 350 H.P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, on SATURDAY, the 6th January 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line [illegible] or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. COCONADA, [illegible] Tons, 180 H.P., Commander A. Munro, on FRIDAY, the 5th January 1877, at [illegible], calling at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMMERAH.

[illegible] Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The s.s. [illegible]NGOORLA, [illegible] Tons, 1[illegible] H. P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on TUESDAY, [illegible] January 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. COCONADA, [illegible] Tons, 180 H. P., Commander A. [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th January 1877, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£[illegible]	£[illegible]	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		8	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		9	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		14	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		14	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		14	
[illegible]	[illegible]	21		14	
[illegible]	[illegible]	25		14-10	

Children under [illegible] years—free of charge. Children not above [illegible]

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY.

[illegible] on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.

BATAVIA [illegible] on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

[illegible] on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.

[illegible] on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.

[illegible] and Second [illegible] tor and a [illegible] ed a day [illegible] freight, &c., apply to [illegible]DONA, [illegible] Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, [illegible] December 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer [illegible] 2,700 [illegible] will be despatched from BOMBAY [illegible] on the [illegible] January 1877.

Rates [illegible] inclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be [illegible] on board at moderate prices are as under:—

[illegible] Class Deck.

To Trieste Rs. [illegible]

To Port [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Jan. 1877.
AVOCA	1482	250	R. G. Steed	8th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	15th—Southampton.
MALWA	2933	400	P. S. Tomlin	22nd—Suez, &c.
THIBET	2808	400	N. Stewart	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	12th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th—Suez, &c.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	26th—Southampton.
				Mar. 1877.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. J. Dundas	5th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th—Southampton.
VENETIA	2726	450	K. Ashdown	19th—Suez, &c.
MONGOLIA	2833	550	A. Coleman	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd December [illegible]

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 9th Jany. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. ZAMBESI, [illegible] Tons and 370 H. P., Captain A. Symons, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 6th Jany. 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th Dec. 1876.

NOTICES.

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J. J. L. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

From the Dental Hospital, London,

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N. B.—Charges strictly moderate.

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"It is hard to over-estimate the importance of a work on such a subject as whose author succeeds in [illegible] and who, on [illegible] generally regarded as unattractive destiny of India, gives the very importance to such and exceptional opportunities of personal [illegible] of wide view bright, lucid, forcible narrative, rising on occasion to eloquence."—*Times.*

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"The picture presented to us of the late Lord Mayo is a fair and a noble one, and worthy of the much lamented original."—*Edinburgh Quarterly Review.*

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OR, AN INDIAN PROVINCE.

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"A model of what official research and scholarly zeal ought to do. . . . A book of striking grasp, interest and completeness.—*Fortnightly Review.*

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"[illegible] to know what in this book is most praiseworthy [illegible] its vast grasp of facts, or its [illegible]

[illegible] INDIA

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Manager ... M. H. WILLIAMS.

Stage Manager ... MR. M. COMERFORD.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 2ND JANUARY 1877.

COMEDY AND BURLESQUE,

FIRST TIME

in this Theatre of the Pleasant Comedietta,

WHO SPEAKS FIRST?

Revival of the Favorite Burlesque,

LUCRETIA BORGIA!

The Performance will commence with the one Act Comedy, By CHARLES DANCE, Esq.,

WHO SPEAKS FIRST?

Captain Montgomery	Mr. M. Comerford.
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Potter	[illegible]
Mrs. Ernest Militant	Miss Minnie Williams.
Smart	Miss Marian Ford.

To conclude with H. J. BYRON'S Successful Burlesque,

LUCRETIA BORGIA;

OR

LA GRANDE DOCTRESSE!

CHARACTERS:

The Duke [illegible], but not to be confounded with the "Dura Creature" in [illegible]	Mr. H. Barker.
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Gubetta (Lucretia's Physic Boy, who has so eager a taste for Medical Literature that he is always [illegible] in his Mistress's compositions)	Mr. W. E. Montague.
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Orsini (his Friend and Pupil)	Miss Marian Ford.
Liverotto	Miss Flora Ford.
Vitel / Petr (His Friends, Young Medical [illegible] who will one day [illegible])	Mr. S. Phelps. / Mr. J. Smythe.
Lucretia (Duchess of Ferrara—a lady who has "gone in" for Medicine and "come out" with honours; who, always doing the Ministry, may be considered a "pillar" of the State, a Per "rara avis in terris," mistress of her art but [illegible] her head which is not the Duke['s] [illegible] some body else's)	Mr. M. Comerford.

INTRODUCTIONS.

"Come live with me and be my love" (Ballad)	Miss Minnie Williams.
Treble Highland Fling	Sisters Ford.
Irish Jig	Miss Ada Ford.
She's all that I desire (Song & Dance)	Miss Flora Ford.
"Beautiful [illegible]" (Comic Song)	Mr. M. Comerford.

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Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

IN PREPARATION AND WILL SHORTLY BE PRODUCED

GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,

HARLEQUIN, ALI BABA

AND

THE FORTY THIEVES.

Now Ready,

PRICE ONE RUPEE,

A GLIMPSE OF THE FUTURE,

BEING A SUPPLEMENT TO THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OF SEPTEMBER 26, 1896.

MR. JOHN ROHDE has THIS DAY been admitted as a PARTNER in our Firm.

JAMES DARRAGH & Co.

Cochin, 1st January 1877.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the LONDON, BOMBAY and MEDITERRANEAN BANK, LIMITED are hereby informed that the time allowed under the Statute of Limitations during which Suits can be filed against them WILL EXPIRE on the [illegible] January 1877, and that all [illegible] CONTRIBUTORIES who shall [illegible] of their INABILITY to PAY in full before that date. Contributories desirous of avoiding proceedings and costs are invited to see the Agent and Attorney of the Official Liquidators of the said Bank, Mr. HENRY STEAD, at his office, No. 47, Church Gate Street, Fort, before the 20th January next, on which day the final list of Suits to be filed will be made up and sent to the Solicitors, Messrs. LYNCH and TOBIN.—Bombay, the 29th December 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

COLABA SIDINGS.

Notice is hereby given, that on and after MONDAY, the FIRST of JANUARY next, until further notice, COTTON brought by this Railway into Bombay can, if desired by the Senders, be conveyed direct to this Company's Sidings at Colaba, and that Cotton and other traffic can also be booked to, or from, the Sidings of the Sassoon Dock Company at Colaba, and to, or from, the Sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba.

2. On account of the longer distances over which such Cotton, and other traffic, will be conveyed, by Railway, an Extra Charge of ONE PIE per MAUND will be made, in addition to the usual charges now made for Cotton, and other traffic, conveyed by this Railway to, or from, Bombay.

3. Consignees are reminded that the Railway Company do not now undertake the delivery of Cotton, or of any other traffic, conveyed by this Railway. Consignees must, therefore, make their own arrangements for delivery.

4. A Wharfage Charge of FOUR ANNAS PER MAUND for EACH DAY or part of a day will be made upon all Cotton which is not removed from the Railway Company's Sidings at Colaba, within twenty-four hours after midnight of the day on which it is available for delivery.

5. Senders should state, on the Consignment Note, that Cotton, intended for the Railway Company's Sidings at Colaba, is to be sent to those Sidings; and also that Cotton, or other traffic, intended for the Sidings of the Sassoon Dock Company, and of the New Colaba Company, is to be sent to those Sidings respectively. Cotton, or other traffic, not so definitely ordered to the respective Company's Sidings at Colaba will, as heretofore, be brought to Bombay.

6. Cotton, or other traffic, sent to, or from, the Sidings of the Sassoon Dock Company at Colaba, and to or from, the Sidings of the New Colaba Company, at Colaba, will be subject to all the Rules and Regulations, and will be liable to the payment of all those Companies respectively, of all the Rates and Charges which may, from time to time, be made by the Sassoon Dock Company, and by the New Colaba Company respectively.

HENRY CONDER,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th December 1876.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Subscribed or Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurance), CAPITAL	"	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company [illegible]	"	4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,500,000
THE RHENISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000
THE NEDERLANDSCHE MARINE INSURANCE [illegible]	"	2,000,000

For FIRE [illegible] INSURANCE in the above [illegible] apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer [illegible] SECURITIES [illegible] MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. [illegible] particulars can be obtained on application.

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Parian Statues.
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Silver Snuff Boxes.
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Spirit Flasks.
Dressing Cases.
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Sets of Gold Studs.
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OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

Inspection of the Portraits taken by them in Bombay is respectfully solicited.

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Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co.'s MADEIRA.

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COOPER, A VATTING OF DUBLIN STOUT AND LONDON PORTER.

(Bottled by the London Cooper Company.)

GUINNESS'S STOUT,

(Bottled by Moline and Company.)

(ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815) AND IN INDIA IN 1842.

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N.B.—Forwarding charges we add to our quotations. We guarantee each package to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any article that may not be approved of ON ARRIVAL, but not afterwards.

Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.

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SHIPPING,

Who stand third on the List of Brandy Exporters.

CASH. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Rs. a.
21 4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25 0
25 4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26 0
31 12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall. = 1 Dozen	33 0
25 12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozs.	26 8
27 8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks per case of 4 dozs.	28 8
27 8	** TWO STARS	28 8
36 8	*** THREE STARS, superior	[illegible]1 8
40 12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior recommended	42 6

An order for 2 Cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. [illegible] after deducting duty and Town Dues at Rs. 8-8 per case.

H. M. the King of Portugal has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co., who have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

We offer the following less 10 per cent. for Cash Payment of [illegible] amounts, i.e., after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 1-12 per gallon:—

Duty and Town Dues included

CASH Per Qr. Cask about 20 Galls. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Qr. Cask about 20 Galls. Rs. a.
[illegible]	[illegible]	150 4
[illegible]	[illegible]	167 4
[illegible]	[illegible]	160 4
[illegible]	[illegible]	189 4
[illegible]	[illegible]	221 4
		Per Octave about 10 Gallons. Rs. a.
[illegible]	[illegible]adeira	128 12
[illegible]	[illegible]ured Reserved Madeira	148 10
[illegible]	[illegible]oured Reserved Madeira	139 10
[illegible]	[illegible]voured Extra Reserved Madeira	171 10
[illegible]	[illegible] Pale Reserved Madeira	113 10

NOTICE.

[illegible]OLLINARIS WATER.

[illegible] the sale of this CELEBRATED WATER. For Analysis and Testimonials [illegible]

	Duties included Per Case. Rs. a.
[illegible]les)	24 0
[illegible]	18 0
[illegible]	16 0
[illegible]	13 0

[illegible]d by Cash, will carry 10 PER CENT. discount. Single cask order subject to [illegible]

[illegible]SS'S INDIA PALE ALE.

Our Own Bottling.

[illegible] NET CASH ... } Duties included.

[illegible]G OF DUBLIN STOUT & LONDON PORTER.

[illegible]d by the London Cooper Company.

[illegible] CASH ... } Duties included.

[illegible]UINNESS'S STOUT.

[illegible]ottled by Moline and Company.

[illegible] NET CASH ... } Duties included

[illegible]CIETIES AND TRADERS, WILL BE LIBERALLY TREATED.

[illegible] ASK THEIR SUPPORT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

DR. LYNN.

EVERY NIGHT!

FOR A SHORT SEASON, COMMENCING FROM MONDAY, 8TH JANUARY 1877.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY ALTERNATE NIGHT.

NOTE THE PRICES OF ADMISSION.

RESERVED SEATS ... Rs. 2 | FIRST CLASS ... [illegible]

GALLERY ... As. 8.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, Square PIANO, by COLLARD and COLLARD in excellent condition, made for this country. [illegible] Apply to W. J. [illegible], [illegible] Street.

FOR SALE, one HODGART'S PATENT PRESS, complete and in good working order. For particulars apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

BOARD AND LODGING with a FAMILY can be had at No. 3, Bake House Lane. Apply at the premises.

NOTICES.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

WHITE ROSE and other SACHET POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POWDER, TRANSPARENT SOAP, TOILET VINEGAR.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA, 1876

Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

PALE TONIC BITTERS,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

"VAUGHAN-JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS.

("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles. Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious flavour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera and other diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills are the most popular medicine known for all bilious affections, liver and stomach complaints, and indigestion, as proved by thousands.—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras. Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PAREIL ROAD.

Head Master—MR. JAMES MCDONALD, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS. MCDONALD,

FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.

Head Master—MR. A. D. SMEATON, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS. SMEATON,

Music Master—MR. JOSEPH SCHMUCK.

French Master—SIGNOR PEDRAZA.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON,

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, December, 1876.

BULL'S PATENTS.

[illegible] COAL saves 200 Maunds Coal per lakh.

BULL'S PATENT BRICK KILN FOR WOOD with PATENT DAMPER saves 2,000 cubic feet wood per lakh.

BULL'S PATENT DREDGERS, the most Economical Instrument out for Well sinking and Cleaning.

BULL'S PATENT HAND CLAY CUTTERS, take well through the hardest clay.

BULL'S PATENT PERMANENT WAY, Simple, Economical and strong.

BULL'S PATENT BRICK BARRELS for underground drains, cost less than half as much as drain pipes. Apply Agency BULL'S PATENTS, Sabibgunge via Sicktreegully.

STONEY'S PATENT DOUBLE ACTING HELICAL EXCAVATOR, very effective for clay, in conjunction with Bull's Dredgers or Sand.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

E. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that [illegible] every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED without any mercurial ingredient. Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

Prepared only by W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W., England. In boxes, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine. If you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a square green package, and must have the name and address "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

INDIGESTION RELIEVED IN FIVE MINUTES.

DR. SIMES'

FAR-FAMED

PEPSINE MIXTURE,

The only Cure for

INDIGESTION.

Trade Mark "PEPSINE MIXTURE."

THE GREAT HEALER OF THE STOMACH, IS WARRANTED TO CURE

Indigestion	Pains between the Shoulders
Heartburn	[illegible]
Wind	Rejection of Food
Acidity	Bitterness in the Mouth
Giddiness	Jaundice
Headache	Redness in the Face
Liver Complaint	Palpitation, &c.

It quickly removes all obstructions from the stomach, and promotes the healthy action of the viscera. It causes a due secretion of bile, neutralises acidity, and removes all indigested food from the stomach, and assists Nature in her regular progress. It contains nothing injurious; can be taken by the most delicate person; is a good pick-me-up taken in the morning after excess of eating or drinking. Price Rs. 1-8 per bottle, cash, or by post 48 stamps.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF INDIGESTION.

—WAGSTAFF, Esq., Droitwich, writes:—"Dear Sir,—I have suffered from indigestion and liver complaint for a long while, and have paid £50 to one of the first physicians in Birmingham for advice and medicines but obtained no relief. One bottle of Dr. Simes' Pepsine Mixture has done me more good than all the medicines I have taken."

Mr. C. BRITTEN, 78 High-street, Birmingham, writes:—"Your Dr. Simes' Pepsine Mixture not only sells well, but purchasers also speak in the highest terms of it, some even declaring that it has done them very much good when other things tried for years have failed, and amongst those prescriptions from various medical men."

COUGHS RELIEVED IN TWO MINUTES.

BRONCHITIS!!! COUGHS!!! COLDS!!!

NEWTON-MASON'S

HOREHOUND AND LINSEED LINCTUS,

THE GREAT CURE FOR BRONCHITIS,

Is warranted to Cure

Coughs of years' standing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Colds, Difficulty of Breathing, Diphtheria, Inflamed Sore and Ulcerated Throats, Bronchitis, Wooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Air Vessels. Thousands of persons have been cured of their complaints by its magic influence on the bronchial tubes. It will relieve the most distressing Coughs in two minutes as its effects are so [illegible] special, speedily dissolving the congealed phlegm and causing free expectoration, thereby giving that inestimable boon a comfortable night's sleep, to sufferers. It is also a sure preventive against consumption. Be sure ask for Newton-Mason's Patent Horehound and Linseed Linctus. Price Rs. 1-6 per bottle, cash, or by post [illegible] stamps.

WONDERFUL CURE OF HOARSENESS AND COUGH.

Mrs. ANDREWS, 21, Kenton-Street, writes:—"Dear Sir,—I am very much pleased to tell you that after I took four teaspoonsful of your Linctus my hoarseness went quite away. It also relieved the cough immediately. I gave a tea's a my daughter. She had been hoarse for four months. It quite cured her. I also gave some to my little girl, twelve months old, suffering from whooping cough. It has cured her. I shall always recommend it."

WHOLESALE AGENT FOR INDIA:

A. W. MASON 15 ROYAL STREET,

CALCUTTA.

RETAIL OF MESSRS. M. F. CASH AND CO.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. SIMES' PATENT LIVER PILLS, warranted not to contain Blue Pill or Calomel, are the best and safest Pills ever yet discovered to cure quickly pains between the shoulders and in the side, by acting directly on the liver, without purging the bowels. Sold in boxes, Re. 1 each.

AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT INDIA.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, the ROOM on the Ground Floor of the corner building facing the Bombay [illegible] admirably suited for a Broker's Office. For particulars apply to

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

Bombay, 28th December.

WANTED.

WANTED, EXPERIENCED MANAGING and JUNIOR CLERKS. Apply to Mr. ALLAN F. TURNER, Solicitor, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, Solicitor, [illegible] REMOVED his Office to No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD in our Firm CEASED from the 31st ultimo.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1877.

NOTICE.—ATHLETIC SPORTS of the 6th Brigade R. A. and Garrison at Colaba will take place on WEDNESDAY, 3rd, and FRIDAY, 5th January, on the Colaba Parade Ground, commencing at 3 P. M. each day.

IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE, DELHI—MEDALS in commemoration of the Proclamation of Her Majesty as EMPRESS OF INDIA to be had from

D. MACROPOLO,

9, Kalbadavie Road, Bombay.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 34 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the late PESTONJEE SOOKLAJEE, on the 23rd day of April 1874, in the English language, MADE HIS WILL which was duly executed by the said Pestonjee Sooklajee in the presence of, and attested by the Undersigned and his Clerk, MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE PATELL. And whereas the said Will was seen in the possession of the said Pestonjee Sooklajee within the fortnight immediately preceding his death. And whereas diligent search has been made for the said Will but it has not been found. Any person who may know where the said Will is, is requested to communicate with the Undersigned, or with CAWASJEE PESTONJEE one of the Sons of the deceased and one of the Executors named in the said Will. It being suspected that some one interested has suppressed or made away with the said Will, any one giving such information as may lead to the finding of the said Will and the conviction of any person who has been a party to the suppression or making away with the said Will will be liberally rewarded.—Dated this 28th day of December 1876.

JOHN MACFARLANE,

Attorney for Cawasjee Pestonjee.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

WM. NICOL & Co.

AT these works we execute all kinds of Iron Work.

METAL MART.

We have always in Stock CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH'S PORTABLE ENGINES, GWYNNE'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, WATER LIFTS, LIFT and FORCE PUMPS, FIRE ENGINES, &c. and all kinds of Engineers' and Contractors' TOOLS and PLANT.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MALABAR HILL PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,

ADJOINING THE "MALABAR HOTEL," BREACH CANDY,

OPEN DAILY

FOR TAKING ALL KINDS OF PORTRAITURE,

CARTES-DE-VISITE, Rs. 10 PER DOZ.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOGRAPHY AT HALF THE USUAL RATES.

LOTTERY.

BY PERMISSION OF GOVERNMENT,

IN AID OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH.

[illegible] in cash to be distributed in [illegible] prizes.

TICKETS to be SOLD at Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.; SINGER SEWING MACHINE AGENCY; Mr. B. X. FURTADO, Catholic Book seller, Kalbadevi Road; Dr. J. N. FONSECA at Dhobie Talao and Dr. [illegible] D'SOUZA at Khetwady.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,

AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT,

To be held on the 30th March 1877.

27,000 Tickets, 2 Rupees Each.

3 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, [illegible] value Rs. 20,000, with Compound.

1 Prize—One three [illegible] Galvanised roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 12,000, with Compound.

1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled-roof, portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, with Compound.

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

Agents are invited for outstations; Commission allowed Rs. 10 per cent. on Tickets sold.

Purchasers of 100 Tickets are allowed 12 Tickets free.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,

Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS:

1—Atmaram Sagoon, Esq., Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
2—W. J. Esaaji, Esq., General Merchant and Agent, Forbes Street.
3—Merwanjee Framjee [illegible]twala, Esq., Bazar Gate, Fort.
4—Jehangier [illegible], Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
5—Nowrojee Cursetjee [illegible], Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
6—S. X. Furtado, Esq., Catholic Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
7—Fakeerbhai Poddarsee, Esq., near Crawford Market.
8—Fort Printing Press, Gunbow Lane, Fort.
9—Francis D'Netto, Esq., Black Town, Madras.
10—Messrs. Darlington & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper at the Bombay Dockyard up to 12 o'clock of the 22nd January 1877, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT of the ARTICLES specified in the Schedules for One Year from 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878, or until the date of sanction by Government of new contracts for the year 1878-79.

Tenders to be superscribed, "Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may Tender for one or as many complete classes as they please but not for a portion of a class.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied with the requisite deposit in cash mentioned in the Schedules.

Each Tenderer must be prepared to supply all articles equal to the samples produced by the Marine Storekeeper, which are sealed and kept at this Office for their inspection.

Persons desirous of undertaking this contract can obtain, on application at this Office, Printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any further information they may require in connection with the Contract.

G. F. O. CAREW,

Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 21st December 1876.

TUTICORIN.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ALEXANDER CROWE, DECEASED.

THE following properties belonging to the above Estate are FOR SALE, and tenders will be received for them or [illegible] either of them up to the 15th [illegible] January.

I.—THE COTTON PREMISES containing substantial Godowns capable of stowing 15,000 Bales Cotton, two steam Presses, Hodgart's Patent, Engine Rooms, Boilers, &c. The Machinery is nearly new and available for immediate use.

II.—THE COFFEE PREMISES containing spacious Stores, Barbacues, Picking Verandahs, and Hand-peeling and Sizing Machinery.

A GOOD BUNGALOW is attached to each of the above premises.

The properties form a square of [illegible] acres, fronting the Sea and Beach Road on the East and adjoining the South India Railway Terminus on the North and the Main Road to the Cotton Districts on the South.

E. H. SKRINE,

Attorney for Trustee Estate A. R. Crowe & Co.

Tuticorin, 15th December 1876.

HYDRABAD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

IT is PROPOSED to ESTABLISH a SCHOOL of INDUSTRY for the Province of SIND at HYDERABAD. The object of this School is to give to youths a thorough education in the various branches of industry, and to accomplish this object it is intended to admit pupils for a certain fixed time during which they will be instructed in Smithery, Carpentry, and Pottery by skilled and professional teachers. To these departments of industry, I hope after some time to add Engine-fitting and a knowledge of Machinery. During the pupils' residence in the school their work will of course be sold for the benefit of the Institution, and when they have arrived at a certain degree of proficiency, they will, on leaving the school be presented with a set of tools. In this manner it is hoped that a higher ideal of workmanship and excellence will gradually be introduced into every village in Sind. The utility of such an institution as a School of Industry can hardly be doubted by any one who has observed the wretched workmanship, and primitive tools,—tools such as [illegible] might have witnessed more than Two Thousand years ago—which are usually met with in Sind, and it may be remarked that [illegible] is almost the only Province in India in which no measures have yet been taken to elevate the low standard of industrial excellence.

To provide for the cost of founding the school it is proposed to raise the sum of Rs. 4,000 by private donations, which, with an equivalent sum which Government will be asked to contribute, will be sufficient to meet the outlay necessary [illegible] buildings, buying plant, and other initial [illegible] subscriptions will be thankfully received [illegible] can be paid into the Kurrachee [illegible] to the credit of the Hydrabad Industrial [illegible]

T. HART [illegible]

Kurrachee, 23rd October 1876.

The following sums have been [illegible]

Sir W. L. Merewether	[illegible]
E. M. H. Fulton, C.S.	[illegible]
Parooomul Khutchund	[illegible]
Mir Hassan Ali Khan	[illegible]
Sett Atmaram	[illegible]
T. Hart Davies, C.S.	[illegible]
Dayaram Khemchund	[illegible]
Mir Gul Hussain	[illegible]
Nawulrai Shokiram	[illegible]
Keshow Bapojee	[illegible]
Row Saheb [illegible] (Sub-Judge)	[illegible]
Messrs. Dayaram and Udharam	[illegible]
Smaller sums collected at Hydrabad	[illegible]

Imp — R

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 30TH DEC. 1876.

THE Market closed for New Year's holiday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Coconada (s)	Morris	Bussorah, Dec 16.
	Avoca (s)	Stead	Venice, Dec 18.
	Pehlwan (s)	Percy	Gon, Dec 30.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Siam (s)	Hazelwood	Southampton.
	Sumatra (s)	Coboarn	Genoa, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
28 India (s) ....Rogers ....Singapore, Dec 11.
Sydney Eggers ......Danson ....London, July 21.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.
28 Darien (s)................

PASSENGERS.

PER INDIA.—Mr McKenzie, Mr E J Fraser, Mr Baring, Major Fitzroy, Mr McPherson and Mr Walker.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 8 Vestal, H M S, Hand, from Bombay
Dec. 8 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from [illegible]
13 Zante, ss, Shilston, from Colombo.
14 Propontis, ss, Alexander, [illegible] Heltberg, from Bombay.
14 Zambesi, ss, Symonds, from Suez.
14 Orissa, ss, Pockley, from Bombay.
15 Stag, ss, Iliff, from Calcutta.
15 Leon, ss, Olano, from Liverpool.
15 Erik, ss, Krammer, from Cardiff.
16 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, from Calcutta.
17 Misir, E, ss, Mohomed, from Berbera.
18 Ava, ss, Hernandez, from Marseilles.
18 Hermod, ss, Olsen, from Cardiff.
18 Cathay, ss, Dundas, from Bombay.
18 Nam Viam, ss, Ross, from [illegible]
20 Pelho, ss, Lecointre, from Shanghai.
20 Trinacria, ss, Hutchinson, from Bombay.
21 Godavery, ss, Barron, from Mauritius.
21 Kate, ss, Wood, from Cardiff.
22 Crighton, ss, Thompson, from Cardiff.
23 Pollux, ss, Ragusin, from Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 13 Zante, ss, Shilston, to Marseilles.
14 Propontis, ss, Alexander, to London
14 Zambesi, ss, Symonds, to Bombay.
15 Harald Haarfagger, ss, Heltberg, to Jeddah.
15 Orissa, ss, Pockley, to Jeddah.
15 Leon, ss, Olano, to Manilla.
16 Stag, ss, Iliff, to Antwerp.
16 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, to London.
18 Ava, ss, Hernandez, to China.
18 Vestal, H M S, Hand, to Mucalla.
18 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, to Mucalla.
18 Cathay, ss, Dundas, to Venice.
19 Nam Viam, ss, Ross, to Saigon.
21 Erik, ss, Krammer, to Kurrachee.
21 Pelho, ss, Lecointre, to Marseilles.
21 Trinacria, ss, Hutchinson, to Liverpool.
22 Hermod, ss, Olsen, to Colombo.
23 Misir, E, ss, Mohomed, to Berbera.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Godavery, ss, Barron, from Mauritius.
Kate, ss, Woods, from Cardiff.
Crighton, ss, Thompson, from Cardiff.
Pollux, ss, Ragusin, from Trieste.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 31st Dec. 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·981
Temperature of the Air	79·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·3
Dew Point	60·3
Relative humidity of Air	·539
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	71·1
General Direction of wind	E, NE, ENE, NE, ENE, NE, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	283

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 30.

Swinhoe, Major, Bombay Commissariat, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Lockhart, Capt, Bombay Commissariat, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Brains, Capt, Bombay Staff, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Atkins, Major, Bengal 1st Infantry, on leave, from Gorakhpur.
Romer, Col, Bombay S. C., on leave, from ——.

JANUARY 1.

Gibbs, Lieut, Bombay 23rd Regt, from leave, from England.
Cabell, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 31.

Brains, Capt, Bombay Staff, on leave, to Poona.

JANUARY 1.

Mantell, Surg Major, Bengal 4th Cavalry, on furlough, to England
Jackson, Surg, Bengal Med Staff, on furlough, to England.
Chapple, Surg Major, Bombay R. A., from leave, to Kirkee.
Yates, Capt, Bombay [illegible] N I, on sick leave, to [illegible]
Fellowes, Lieut Col, Bombay 4th Regt N I, to join, to Poona.
Atkins, Major, Bengal 1st Infantry, to [illegible]

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette, Dec. 8.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 8TH DEC, 1876.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Herbert Dawson Slade retires on half pay. Dated 9th December, 1876.

4th Hussars, Lieutenant Daniel Louis Delacherois, from 100th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice F. C. Pocklington, retired. Dated 9th December, 1876.

12th Lancers, Quartermaster James Pronger retires on half-pay. Dated 9th December, 1876.

Royal Engineers, Colonel Francis [illegible] Rundall, C.S.I. (late Madras), to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Lieutenant-General C. A. Orr, deceased. Dated 7th October, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Bean (late Madras) to be Colonel, vice F. H. Rundall, appointed Colonel-Commandant. Dated 7th October, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander Cadell (late Bengal) to be Colonel, vice J. E. T. Nicolls, removed as a General Officer. Dated 7th October, 1876.

Major Hew Lindsay Prendergast (late Madras) to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel J. Bean. Dated 7th October, 1876.

Major William Ratliss Tucker (late Bengal) to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel A. Cadell. Dated 7th October, 1876.

Major John Lidstone Watts (late Bengal) retires upon a pension. Dated 9th December, 1876.

Captain Oliver Beauchamp Coventry St. John (late Bengal) to be Major, vice W. R. Tucker. Dated 7th October, 1876.

Captain Alexander Thomas Fraser (late Madras) to be Major, vice H. L. Prendergast. Dated 7th October, 1876.

Captain Henry Ravenshaw Thuillier (late Bengal) to be Major, vice J. L. Watts. Dated 9th December, 1876.

Captain William Shepherd (late Bengal), from the Seconded List, to be Captain, vice O. B. C. St. John. Dated 7th October, 1876.

The promotion to Captain of Lieutenant Alexander Burness McNair, and the return from half to full-pay of Lieutenant Frederick Savile Shepherd, as notified in the Gazette of the 26th September 1876, to be antedated to 18th September 1876, in succession to the vacancy caused by the death of Captain G. R. Munden (late Madras).

Lieutenant Frederick Hamley Pinkes to be Captain, vice G. Bunt, promoted. Dated 27th September, 1876.

Lieutenant Thomas Gracey to be Captain, vice Arthur C. [illegible] Ward, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st October, 1876.

Lieutenant Frederick Savile Shepherd to be Captain, vice A. T. Fraser (late Madras). Dated 7th October, 1876.

Lieut Donald O'Brien to be Captain, vice J. A. Wilson, deceased. Dated 27 October, 1876.

Lieut Clement de Beauvoir Carey to be Captain, vice H. R. Thuillier (late Bengal). Dated 9th December, 1876.

The resignation of his Commission held by Lieutenant Martin Marsh, as notified in the Gazette of the 10th March, 1876, is cancelled, his restoration to the Service not to carry any claim to back pay. Dated 9th December, 1876.

Grenadier Guards, Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Martin Cornwall Legh retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 9th December, 1876.

Brigade Depot, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Fiennes Middleton Colvile, C.B., from half-pay, late 43rd Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 9th December, 1876.

[illegible] Thomas Muir, from half-pay, late 18th [illegible], to be [illegible], vice G. Brooks, retired on half-pay. Dated 9th December, 1876. [illegible] from the [illegible] Foot, to be Quartermaster. Dated 9th December, 1876.

6th Foot, [illegible] Champion Jones, from half-pay, late [illegible] Foot, [illegible], vice A. H. Bell, whose retirement to half-pay from half-pay late 2nd West India Regiment, has been cancelled. Dated 9th December, 1876.

15th Foot, Captain Francis Dixon Johnson, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 9th December, 1876.

Lieutenant Ralph Edward Allen to be Captain, vice W. H. N. Locke, made Supernumerary, on being appointed Adjutant, 1st Yorkshire, East Riding, Rifle Volunteer Corps. Dated 21st October, 1876.

49th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Charles Hereford to be Major, vice H. S. G. S. Knight, retired on full-pay. Dated 29th November, 1876.

Lieutenant William Robert Thornhill to be Captain, vice Brevet Major C. Hereford. Dated 29th November 1876.

[illegible] Foot, Lieutenant John Russel Meehan is made Supernumerary whilst employed as a Lieutenant Instructor at the School of Musketry. Dated 15th November, 1876.

[illegible] Foot, Lieutenant George Henry Dallas Pasey retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 9th December, 1876.

[illegible] Foot, The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

[illegible] Charles Thatcher. Dated 28th August, [illegible] his Commission as Lieutenant in the Army to [illegible] 27th June, 1873.

[illegible] Charles Mortimer Lushington. Dated 28th [illegible] 1875, but his Commission as Lieutenant in the Army to bear date 27th June, 1875. Henry Philip Picot. [illegible] September, 1875, but his Commission as Lieutenant in the Army to bear date 21st September, 1874.

[illegible] The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be [illegible]:—

[illegible] Dated 28th August, 1875, but his Commission as Lieutenant in the Army to bear date 21st September, 1874.

[illegible] Simpson Marshall. Dated 28th August, 1875, but his Commission as Lieutenant in the Army to bear date [illegible] September, 1874.

[illegible] Foot, Lieutenant Beasley Herbert Barrington [illegible] to be Captain, vice W. Clements, retired on full-pay. Dated 29th November, 1876.

Sub-Lieutenant Edmund Walter St. George Welchman to be Lieutenant. Dated 23rd August, 1875, but his Commission as Lieutenant in the Army to bear date 11th July [illegible]

[illegible] Captain Philip E. Deveton Clarke, appointed [illegible] retires on half-pay. Dated 9th December, 1876.

[illegible] Captain George Hatchell to be Major, vice [illegible], retired. Dated 20th November, 1876.

[illegible] to be Captain, vice G. Hatchell. Dated [illegible] ember, 1876.

[illegible] Delamark Brooke, from the 2nd Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Forester. Dated 9th December, 1876.

62nd Foot, The appointment of Lieutenant Frederick William Thomas, from the Royal Bucks Militia, dated 29th November, 1876, is cancelled.

63rd Foot, Lieutenant Frederick William Thomas, from the Royal Bucks Militia, to be Lieutenant, vice H. B. Ravenshaw, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 29th November, 1876.

65th Foot, Major Alfred John Douglas Smith retires on full-pay. Dated 9th December, 1876.

73rd Foot, Lieutenant George Francis De Bude Davidson, to be Captain, vice A. Hume, retired. Dated 11th November, 1876.

74th Foot, Captain Charles Squirl, from half-pay, late 2nd Foot, to be Captain, vice G. Faris, retired on half-pay. Dated 9th December, 1876.

80th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Arthur Wellesly Hast to be Lieutenant. Dated 28th February, 1874.

84th Foot, Lieutenant Thomas Horton to be Captain, vice A. H. Luck, made Supernumerary on being appointed Adjutant, 3rd West York Militia. Dated 8th November, 1876.

86th Foot, Captain Donald Shaw retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 9th December, 1866.

95th Foot, Lieutenant Ponsonby Shaw to be Captain, vice H. Aldrige, deceased. Dated 21st November, 1876.

102nd Foot. The restoration to full-pay of Captain Ernest Lewis, from half-pay, late 8th Foot, dated 29th November, 1876, is cancelled.

105th Foot, The transfer of Lieutenant G. F. Hatch, from the 62nd Foot, dated 29th November, 1876, is cancelled.

Rifle Brigade, Captain Charles Henry Jackson retires from the Service, receiving the value of the his Commission. Dated 9th December, 1876.

Paymaster and Honorary Major John James Bailey, from the 3rd Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Honorary Major G. R. Noseley retired on temporary half-pay. Dated 9th December, 1876.

2nd West India Regiment, Sub-Lieutenant Godfrey Charles George Norton to be Lieutenant. Dated 19th August, 1876.

Veterinary Department, Fred Smith, Gent., to be Veterinary-Surgeon on probation. Dated 9th December, 1876.

BREVET.

Major John Lidstone Watts, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel upon retirement on a pension. Dated 9th December, 1876.

Major Alfred John Douglas Smith, 65th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel upon retiring on full-pay. Dated 9th December, 1876.

Captain Charles Squirl, 74th Foot, to be Major. Dated 5th April, 1876.

Quartermaster James Pronger, 12th Lancers, to have the honorary rank of Captain upon retiring on half-pay. Dated 9th December, 1876.

The following promotions and alterations to take place consequent upon the death, on the 6th October, 1876, of Lieutenant-General Charles Alexander Orr, Colonel-Commandant Royal (late Madras) Engineers:—

Major-General John Reid Becher, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 7th October 1876.

Colonel James Edmund Tennant Nicolls, Royal (late Bengal Engineers), to be Major-General. Dated 28th October, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to 7th October, 1876.

The Commission as Brevet Lieutenant Colonel of Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. E. D. Hill, half-pay, late 63rd Foot, to be antedated to 7th October, 1876.

Major Frederick Lockwood Edridge, 79th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 8th October, 1876.

The Commission as Brevet Major of Captain and Brevet Major R. Armstrong, 4th Foot, to be antedated to 7th October, 1876.

Captain Godfrey Baldwin 19th Foot, to be Major. Dated 8th October, 1876.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on 3rd November, 1876, of Major General Alexander Henry Louis Wyatt:—

Brevet Colonel F. Green Wilkinson, from Lieutenant-Colonel Brigade Depot, to be Major-General. Dated 28th October, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to 4th November, 1876.

Major Edward Meurant, 83rd Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 4th November, 1876.

Captain Geoffrey Mairis, Royal Marines, to be Major. Dated 4th November, 1876.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of General Sir John Bell, G.C.B., Colonel of the 4th Foot, on 20th November, 1876:—

Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick William Hamilton, K.C.B., Colonel of 21st Foot, to be General. Dated 21st November 1876.

Major-General Richard Waddy, C.B., to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 21st November, 1876.

Brevet Colonel William Pollexfen Radcliffe, C. B., from Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, late 20th Foot, to be Major-General. Dated 28th October, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to 21st November, 1876.

Major Edward Kent Jones, 57th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 21st November, 1876.

Captain John Lorn Stewart, 18th Hussars, to be Major. Dated 21st November, 1876

MEMORANDA.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain John Bradbury, half-pay, late 1st Dragoon Guards, has been permitted to commute his retired allowance. Dated 14th November, 1876.

The undermentioned officers retire from the service, receiving the value of their Commissions:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Claud Thomas Bourchier, V. C., half-pay, late Rifle Brigade. Dated 18th November, 1876.

Major James Fichat Boyes, half-pay, late Cape Mounted Riflemen. Dated 13th November, 1876.

Captain Edward Chinn, half-pay, late 12th Foot. Dated 18th November, 1876.

Captain Samuel Barrett, half-pay, late 14th Hussars. Dated 18th November 1876.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
AMSTERDAM AND 11 BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

ANNOUNCES the return of his representative, Mr. BETTS, to Bombay for a short time and invites attention of persons with defective or failing sight, to the importance of adopting the proper means for the assistance and preservation of [illegible] by the daily experience of scientific Opticians, that imperfect [illegible] to the [illegible] carefully suited with his

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES,

which are calculated to preserve, strengthen and assist the sight to the utmost, and the excellence of which is attested by thousands who are daily using them, amongst whom are many of the medical profession.

Mr. BETTS may be consulted daily at
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HEWETT.—December 28th, at Poona, the wife of Major General W. B. Hewett, late Bombay Army, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WILLIAMS.—December 26th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. B. E. Williams, D. P. W., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LEWIS—BEEBY.—December 26th, at the Circular Road, Baptist Chapel, Calcutta, Charles Gould Lewis, the eldest son of the Reverend C. B. Lewis, of Calcutta, to Mary Carey, only daughter of Mr. G. O. Beeby, of Calcutta, Attorney, High Court.

DEATH.

WEST.—December 26th, at Calcutta, Fanny Penn, the wife of William O'Brien West, Bengal Pilot Service, aged 26 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1877.

THE arrangements for yesterday's Imperial display at Delhi were faultless, the weather was superb, and the combination of so many various elements of power, wealth and picturesqueness as were gathered together within the amphitheatre and on the plain outside, to witness the ceremony of proclaiming Queen Victoria Empress of India, made up a scene of unequalled splendour. No country but India could show such magnificence, and the English spectator looking round on the vast concourse, seeing the parade of loyal obedience and hearing the Proclamation affirmed by the salvos of artillery, and the still more impressive rise and fall of the rattling rifle volleys, and the hearty British cheers felt more strongly than ever before the reality of English dominion in India, and was overawed and even saddened rather than elated at the exhibition of so much human might and grandeur. Why defy fate by such boastful assertion of superior wisdom and power was, the question that inevitably rose to the lips. Lord Lytton's address offers an answer. The object aimed at is to strike the imagination vividly with a sense of the commencement of a new era following that of conquest; an era of Indian national unity under the sceptre of England's Queen. The address is remarkably well written, but the paragraph relating to the worthy co-operation of Her Majesty's great allies and feudatories in subjecting India to English rule, is historically incorrect, except perhaps as regards the Nizam; and the foundation on which Lord Lytton builds his hopes of a common effort to achieve peaceful victories is insecure. The present state of India is indeed one of perfect calm and the time is opportune for congratulating all classes, including even the non-official European, on the blessings of English Government and the apparent burying in oblivion of past differences. But the Viceroy's own address sounds a note of warning that troubled times are at hand. Why else the significant challenge given to possible assailants of the Empire and the distinct announcement—for such it may be esteemed—that the Viceroy will tolerate no longer a state of anarchy or hostility to England on the Frontier, but will compel Afghanistan to enter into frank and friendly relations with us. Sir Lewis Pelly is charged with the execution of this resolve and a vigorous frontier policy will take the place of the wretched inaction due chiefly to the ceaseless squabbling of Scinde and Punjab officials. The direction of frontier affairs will be concentrated in one hand, and though probably troops will not be sent beyond the Khyber Pass, the frontier tribes will be reduced to order and Shere Ali required to abandon his policy of suspicion, and admit a free intercourse with India and the residence of English officers within his dominions. The Empire begins, therefore, with a declaration of policy which is not unlikely to put the loyalty of some of our feudatories to the proof.

INDIA is essentially the land of Famines. Other countries endure now and again at long intervals from this dreadful scourge, but with us it is one of our most familiar visitors. Looking back over the history of the country, and recalling the barbarous nature of by far the greater part of its inhabitants, prior to the present century, we cannot think of the fearful devastation which a famine must then have created, wherever its malign influence was felt, without a shudder. The scenes of death and desolation which must have filled the country at such times can have fallen but little, if anything, short of the scenes which the graphic pen of one of our greatest novelists has recorded in the pages of "Old St. Paul's." Fortunately for humanity, such horrors may now be looked upon as passed and gone. Civilization has raised a barrier to the spread of disease and desolation, which, not so many years ago, might have been deemed the wild hallucination of a visionary enthusiast, claiming little more attention than the fierce denunciations of Solomon Eagle. Had good old Pepys' experience been carried down to the present famine, how would he not delight to dwell in his own quaint, homely style upon the story, "How that by the discretion and energies of the Government, the "famine was stayed." It seems to us that it may not be inappropriate at the present time to devote a column or two to the consideration of famines in India, and what we may term their political economy. We are the more inclined to do this from having received several letters anent the steps taken by the Government, during the present distress, the writers of which seem to us, to have formed erroneous ideas as to the merits of the action adopted, from having an insufficient acquaintance with the principles that form the theory, upon which all attempts at combating a famine, arising from a failure of the crops, must be founded, if they are to accomplish their purpose. Here, in India, we may for all practical purposes look upon famines as originating from one given source—the total or partial failure of the crops in any one or more districts. It is true that an occurrence like the fatal storm wave which has so recently desolated Backergunge and the surrounding districts, leaves behind it a famine far more disastrous in its effects, because sudden and unexpected, than a famine occasioned by the failure of the crops, the progress of which can be watched from day to day. But such occurrences and the distress which is their inevitable attendant, form exceptional instances, and the circumstances peculiar to each, being widely different from one another, places them beyond the reach of generalization, and excludes the possibility of dealing with them otherwise than as the circumstances of the moment dictate. This may, indeed, in a greatly mitigated sense be said of all famines, since each distress will be found to have more or less peculiar features of its own; but all scarcities arising from a failure of crops have certain almost unvarying features, which may be generalized and thus studied without incurring the danger of action incompatible with the wants of any given case. It is to such generalizations that we intend to devote ourselves in the present article.

The first question which proposes itself for our consideration is, what are the usual immediate results of a failure of crops? And on this hinges the question—one of vast importance—as to what physical, social or other conditions, produce a mitigation or enhancement of the consequent evil? These points having been elucidated, we may then proceed to consider how the evils are to be met: this latter subject dividing itself into two parts, first, how to counteract the distress in the most efficient manner for the benefit of the people to be relieved; and, secondly, how to organize the relief system so that the interests of the Government, as ultimately identical with the interests of the people, may be best consulted. These questions we will now proceed to work out as concisely as possible, and in the order above given.

Famine is produced in India, as we have already said, in a great majority of instances, by a failure of the crops, which in its turn is similarly occasioned by a failure of the water-supply from which the crops derive their sustenance, and this, again, is caused by an insufficient rainfall during the annual monsoon. The direct result of the scarcity thus caused is the impoverishment of the ryots or landholders, and the koonbees or cultivators. To understand the precise nature of this impoverishment, as well as to comprehend the rapidity and force with which it attacks these people, it is essential that we should have some acquaintance with the social conditions of the people. In the Mofussil districts, then, we find extensive tracts of land wholly devoted to agriculture, and inhabited by a people entirely dependent upon the annual crops for their income and support. In other countries we generally find the inhabitants of such districts more or less independent of the results of a single season's crop, inasmuch as with the proverbial forethought of our home farmers, they almost invariably lay by a certain portion of their annual income, to enable them to meet such contingencies. In India the case is different, and the people live as a body from hand to mouth—literally, as they express it themselves—"eating the day's work during the night." The annual harvest produced and nourished by the monsoon is their day's work, from which, except in the rarest instances they never derive anything more than a mere sufficiency which enables them to exist during the interval between the successive harvests. The cause of this is easily traceable, and has more than once been pointed out in our columns. It is not that the income of these people is insufficient to enable them to save a portion of it as a provision against distress, but that the rapacity of the Brahmins and Baniahs and others, deprives the ryot or koonbee of the produce of his labour. A fit emblem of greed and gluttony, the typical Brahmin represents man in his lowest and most debased character—a semi-nude, tyrannical, selfish, lascivious and gluttonous animal, wholly wrapt in his own interest, sacrificing the prosperity of all over whom his malign influence extends, for his own aggrandizement, and prostituting the noblest springs of man's intellectual power as tools wherewith to promote his inordinate greed and lust. Under his direction—we might almost say his compulsion—the unfortunate ryot is compelled to scrape together—by incurring debt and otherwise—large sums of money, which he devotes to the celebration of his nuptials, the feeding of Brahmins, &c. It may be said that these expenses are incurred under the necessity of the laws of caste; but these laws owe not only their origin, but their maintenance to the Brahmins, who are therefore the prime cause of the present depressed condition of the ryots. To satisfy the demands thus made upon him—demands which he is compelled to accede to, under pain of social death by expulsion from his caste—the wretched ryot is forced to resort to the Baniah, for pecuniary advances to the last farthing which he can hold out the most remote probability of his being able to repay; and he thus passes from the Brahmin into the hands of the Baniah. The character of the Baniah needs no description; he and his worthy compeer, the Marwaree, are household words throughout India—significant of legalized oppression and tyranny. The Baniah, acting in his own interest, unites the business of the *sowcar* or money-lender and the grain-dealer. In the former capacity he is friendly [illegible] supplies him with the needed funds (within certain limits), and exacts a small rate of interest from ten to five and twenty per cent. only. In the latter capacity he buys the produce of his debtor's crops at his own [illegible] and woe betide the unhappy debtor who shall put an obstacle in his way. This, however, does not complete the circle of transactions in which they mutually engage. The ryot from time to time needs supplies of grain for family use, he needs seeds for the succeeding harvest, and other things, for all of which he goes to his creditor, the Baniah. This gentleman regulates his transactions with the greatest care, so that every penny of income which the ryot obtains, with the exception of the mere pittance which is essential for his support, passes into his hands. Here, then, we have the cause which operates in conjunction with a failure of the rain supply, in reducing the ryot to a condition of penury and starvation. When the crops fail, the loss which the ryot sustains reverts to the Baniah who, instead of coming forward to assist his unfortunate debtor, at once closes his books and his shop, and refuses to enter into any further transactions. The direct result of a failure of the crops is then that the ryot is thrown helpless and destitute, and entirely dependent on the Government for preservation from starvation. Dependent on the ryots are a number of other people—*Chumars*, or leather workers; *Mahors*, who perform menial services; *Ramoosees*, or watchmen, &c. who derive their livelihood principally or wholly from the ryots, and these of course suffer equally with the ryot, becoming, like them, dependant on the Government.

The next result of the failure of crops is the increase in the price of grain which immediately follows. This occurs in accordance with the well-known laws of supply and demand, and is, therefore, unavoidable. But there can be little doubt that outside of this, the Baniahs, by combining, frequently raise the price far beyond the limits which the maximum price would extend to if not so influenced. The increased price of grain affects the ryot but partially, inasmuch as were the price to remain stationary, he has not the means of purchasing. In the towns and villages, however, the higher prices produce more or less distress, among that branch of the people whom we may class as artizans.

The third result of the failure of the crops, or rather its accompanying evil, is the scarcity of fodder for cattle, horses, &c. Of the important part which cattle take in the cultivation of this country, it is scarcely necessary to speak; they not only replace the horse which is used at home in the operations of the field, but they to a great extent supply the places of the railways at home. The failure of the fodder supply, by raising the cost of fodder, places it beyond the means of the ryot, who is driven to the last resource to find food for himself; and the cattle are abandoned, recklessly slaughtered, or driven away to other districts. These are, briefly, the results of a failure of the crops, but the failure of the rain supply not only destroys the crops, but eventually limits more or less the supply of water available for the still more essential purposes of every-day use—drinking, cooking and the preservation of cleanliness. Having thus glanced at the first heading of our subject, we must defer the consideration of the remainder to a future issue.

YESTERDAY at noon a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from each of the men-of-war in the harbour, on the occasion of the assumption by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria of the title of Empress of India.

IT is confidently asserted at Delhi, says the *Indian Public Opinion*, that the Commissary General has received instructions to supply regimental necessaries for 20,000 men ordered to be in readiness to proceed to the frontier, as soon as the Delhi Assemblage is over.

THE Prussian correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs on Dec. 7th:—"The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* says that the Afghans have concentrated 10,000 well equipped troops at Herat, to act, some say, against Merv, while others will have it that an invasion of Seistan is contemplated."

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the Russian exploring expedition to Mongolia under the direction of M. de Patnine has been stopped by the Chinese at Tulta. Upon M. Patnine declaring his intention to proceed, the Chinese authorities refused to guarantee his [illegible]

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* understands that orders have been issued by the Government of India for the release of at least ten per cent. of all prisoners undergoing imprisonment in the several jails in India on the 1st January, to commemorate, in true Oriental fashion, the assumption of the new Imperial title by Her Majesty.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says:—"Nearly the whole of the Turkish troops have left Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Porte having determined not to resist the occupation by Austria of these provinces in the event of war." The same correspondent states that the Austrian Government have ordered the occupation in force of the Transylvanian-Moldavian passes directly the Russians enter Moldavia.

THE *Nord* says that, according to information received from its correspondents, the agitation among the Greek population of Turkey is on the increase. From Adrianople patriotic gifts are sent to Greece, and at Crete the animosity between Mussulmans and Greeks is chronic. As a curious fact the *Nord* says that Mussulmans and Greeks are equally hostile to the eventuality of a British occupation. The measures of defence taken seem to be especially directed against a landing of English troops. The Turkish garrison which was already 15,000 men, has been considerably increased.

THE following are the latest telegrams in the *Pall Mall Gazette* for the 8th December:—

Constantinople, Dec. 7, Evening.—The members of the Conference have had several separate interviews with each other, and the Marquis of Salisbury especially has had a long conference with General Ignatieff previous to the commencement of the preliminary meetings. It is understood that from what passed at these interviews an agreement between the Powers appears to be not impossible of attainment. The plenipotentiaries will shortly have private audience of the Sultan.

It is stated that the new organic laws, or Constitution, have been definitively settled.

Dec. 8, Morning.—Contrary to the announcement made by the local newspapers, the Marquis of Salisbury has not yet had an audience of the Sultan, but will probably be received by his Majesty to-morrow. Yesterday his lordship had separate private interviews with the other Ambassadors.

The preliminary meetings of the plenipotentiaries will be commenced on Monday.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 8.—In order as far as possible to prevent the difficulties and delays which might arise at the Conference through the Russian Ambassador having frequently to refer for instructions to St. Petersburg, the Russian Government has left great liberty of action to General Ignatieff.

GERMANY has decided to give no official recognition to the Paris Exhibition of 1878. At a meeting of the Prussian Cabinet held on Dec. 3rd, the Emperor William is said to have made a long speech, m[illegible] for and ag[illegible] All the Mi[illegible] such partic[illegible] Monday ([illegible] Emperor, [illegible] vious reso[illegible] of the exhi[illegible] Council res[illegible] of Germany s[illegible] tion. The la[illegible] different deci[illegible] Majorana, Mini[illegible] bill in the Cham[illegible] the participation [illegible]

THE following [illegible] *Pall Mall Gazette* [illegible] test in the Unite[d] [illegible] of the presidentia[l] [illegible] stage. The Retu[rning] [illegible] Louisiana have [illegible] there is a majority [illegible] of Mr. Hayes, [illegible] Colleges met in [illegible] their votes for [illegible] the Republicans [illegible] of the alleg[illegible] elector. [illegible] illegal, and having met without certificates they voted for Mr. Hayes, the Republican candidate, who has thus obtained the 185 votes necessary to his election. There was a report a few days ago that Mr. James Russell Lowell, one of the electors for Massachusetts chosen as a Republican, intended to give his vote for Tilden, but Mr. Lowell contradicted the report. The question must now rest till February next, when the final counting of the votes of the electors takes place. The correspondent of the times says reports are current that Mr. Hayes is trying to negotiate with the Southern Democratic leaders to get them to concede his election, he promising to eject the entire Grant faction from power, and to give full control of Southern affairs to Southern Democrats."

THE *Allgemeine Zeitung*, writing on the question of a Russian occupation of Bulgaria, says:—"Suppose that Russia were permitted to occupy Bulgaria with her troops, Europe having first laid down a series of conditions as to the period, extent, and political objects of such an occupation. The period of the occupation would be limited to the time when the reforms should be carried out; but what Power will have to determine whether they have really been carried out but Russia herself? She will be able to prolong the occupation at her pleasure; small insurrections and risings could easily be got up, and even a massacre of Christians might possibly occur just at the right time; all of which would of course be magnified before Europe. The extent of the occupation would also be limited; but Russia will wish to occupy as much territory as she can, and will certainly claim to hold the large towns of Sofia, Widdin, Silistria, and Rustchuk, which are also fortresses. Can Turkey give up these fortresses; and if she does will Russia ever evacuate them? As to the political objects, it will be difficult to draw the line between seeing that the reforms are carried out and interfering actively in the administration. Russia alone can do this; and she will doubtless take the opportunity of coming forward as the protector of all the Greek Christians in the Ottoman Empire, and sowing the seeds out of which a Bulgarian State is to arise with a truly tropical rapidity of growth. Even if Russia should after a time withdraw her troops, she will have so prepared the soil that a renewed occupation of Bulgaria would be only a question of time. A remarkable change has taken place in Russian policy with regard to these countries. Formerly the autonomy of Bosnia and Herzegovina was placed in the foreground; while now Bosnia is only casually alluded to, Herzegovina is quite forgotten, and the whole of Russia's attention is concentrated on Bulgaria. . . . The reason of this is clearly shown on the map; in Bulgaria Russia would be at the doors of Constantinople, with the two great lines of Turkish defence—those of the Danube and the Balkan—behind her."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 8TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Avoca, Commander E. G. Stead, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 6 o'clock from Suez with the English Mails of the 8th ultimo on board. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM VENICE.

Dr and Mrs Bratson
Capt and Mrs Temple
Mr and Mrs Wood
Mr and Mrs Hordern
Mr C Tweedie
Mr Macpherdale

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Fitzgerald
Capt Hon G Villiers
Mr Forsyth
Major Goff
Mr Palne
Mr C Macpherson
Pandit Munphul Sarobhal

FROM MARSEILLES—Mr Byrne.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr J F Fallon
Col W Cabella
Mr T F Gibbs
Mr J A Reynolds
Mr Grieves
Mr Eaglis
Mr Cunningham
Mrs Barton and child
Miss Barton
Mr Simpson
Mr Morrison
Mr Talbot
Mr Mackintosh
Miss Hynes

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 8TH DEC.

THOUGH the prospects of peace are not much better than a week ago, they are no worse. The line which I have already chalked out as the probable course that England will pursue becomes more distinctly defined, and is now generally recognized. The Porte has not yet published its new Constitution, and Midhat Pasha and the Grand Vizier cannot be reconciled. Official telegrams deny the existence of their quarrel, and allege that the Constitution is ready for publication, but I have more reliable information, which assures me that so recently as the 3rd inst. there was a great scene in the Ottoman Council, and that Midhat was already minimising his reforms. Telegrams from Vienna confirm this, and allege that Mephistopheles (for that seems to be the popular role of Ignatieff) is at the bottom of all the mischief. The squabbling over this Constitution is in many respects unfortunate, and for this reason if for none other. It shows the impracticability of the Turk, for, however good or desirable the Constitution may be in itself, the Conference will brush it aside as a mere cobweb, and labour at their own schemes. These schemes are already under discussion, and within a few hours a telegram has been received here from Lord Salisbury to the effect that he is better satisfied with appearances, especially in regard to the attitude of Turkey and Russia than he expected. But this can only be his first impression, and too much importance should not be attached to it. There are, however, other signs which lead one to hope for the best. As all the world knows the main difficulty does not relate to the nature of the reforms to be adopted, whether the English outline is filled in with details from the Andrassy Note or the Berlin Memorandum, or whether its framework only be preserved and all the rest be taken from Russia's eleven points. The chief concern is, how those reforms shall be carried into effect. Russia still favours a military occupation, though she finds only one direct supporter for that step. True, it is a powerful one, for it is her own army. England is opposed to any military occupation, but if it be deemed necessary she would [illegible] an occupation by France or Italy [illegible] still more unfavourable to the [illegible]

Austria was also gratified, though just a little offended at the air of patronage which Prince Bismarck had assumed towards her, and Russia was undoubtedly alarmed, for within a few hours of the Berlin banquet we were overwhelmed with assurances in the St. Petersburg press that the Russian Government, and the Russian Czar, had not taken up the Panslavic Crusade. On Monday Prince Bismarck gave us a much milder potion, though it was in no respect contradictory of his utterances on Friday. The latter were made after dinner, and they may have been an illustration of the old proverb, *In vino veritas*. Monday's speech was more diplomatic. It was made in Parliament, in the face of the stenographers, and with a special sense of responsibility to Russia, after the equivocal references to that Power on Friday. The Prince again proclaimed the reality of the Triple Alliance, he again said soothing words to England, he declared that Russia and Austria were on friendly terms, he would strike to maintain peace, but was not hopeful, he had implicit belief in the Czar's assurances that he did not favour a policy of conquest, but significantly added that he would not allow one friendly Power to aggrandise itself at the expense of another. Germany, he said, would support Russian demands at the Conference, and should they not be adopted, Germany would not disapprove of any attempt which Russia might make to obtain them "on her own responsibility." It would seem, therefore, that if the war breaks out and is limited to Russia and Turkey, Germany will not disapprove. She will endeavour to restrict the area of the conflict, and to keep Austria and England out of it, but we have no disclosure of Germany's intentions in case the war should spread, save that Russia shall not be permitted to aggrandise herself at the expense of the other Powers that are friendly to Germany, among which England and Austria are very specifically included. Fifty interpretations have been put upon this speech, and as I do not profess to be wiser than other people, I leave your readers to draw their conclusion from it when it is re-published in your own columns. Since its utterance we have had another and a significant intimation from the Russian Government on the subject of [illegible] we are told by the Russian [illegible] agency that "the Russian Cabinet has officially informed the other Governments that it does not consider a Russian military occupation the sole possible guarantee, and that it would be disposed to accept any other [illegible] occupation I suppose] as equally efficacious." But Russia does not in this [illegible] preclude herself from resorting to her favourite project whenever it may suit her convenience. Seeing that she has assented to a conference it would hardly do to present vital difficulties at the earlier stages of the gathering; it is still open to her to take that course when her armies are ready, and the way prepared for action. And it is Russian military preparations that belie the Czar's promises. Russia openly declares her anxiety for peace, she would have us believe that war only will be her last resort; but on looking to her actions we find her preparing for the conflict as a first procedure. She assures us she does not want to occupy Bulgaria, but she has, already, before the Conference has actually begun its peaceful mission, issued instructions how her army shall act in an enemy's country. She has appointed civil officials who are to accompany her army into Bulgaria, and issued instructions how her military authorities shall act in their passage through a country that is not unfriendly to them. Roumania is not mentioned, though the reference is obvious, especially as it is known that the Roumanian railways are already preparing to carry the Russian troops to the Danube. It will, indeed, be a difficult matter to keep Russia and Turkey from entering into war. Either the obstinacy of the one, or the national requirements of the other—for the Russian people are bent on war—induce the majority of the people here to think that the preservation of peace is impossible. If Russia persists in her idea of a military occupation of any kind there may be war, but there will most certainly be a conflict if she undertakes that occupation alone. A Reuter's telegram sent from Constantinople last night states that the members of the Conference have already had separate interviews, and that Lord Salisbury has had a long conference with General Ignatieff, and we are told that "an agreement appears to be not impossible of attainment." But these are the early hours of the Conference. A correspondent of the *Times*, writing yesterday, says that the Russian proposals had not then been presented to Lord Salisbury, and it is among the Russian proposals that we shall find the real source of danger.

Meanwhile the Liberal party in England, or rather a large section of it, is doing all that it can to embarrass Lord Salisbury, and to harden Pharaoh's (the Czar's) heart. Mr. Gladstone's article on the Greek cause, to which I referred, has already done a vast amount of mischief. If war breaks out in Bulgaria it seems to be [illegible] Greek [illegible] there will be a Greek rising [illegible] spoil. Turkey foresees [illegible] are rivals for the Turkish [illegible] troops into Thessaly [illegible] this, and is hurrying [illegible] prepare for the worst. Mr. [illegible] Epirus in order to [illegible] another of his mischievous [illegible] Bright has also [illegible] amounted to an invitation to Russia to occupy Constantinople. His main point was the neutralization of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, which is evidently going to be a prominent theme in the new Liberal belief on the Eastern Question. He also preached something very like a crusade against Moslem. His references to the Holy Places and what England had done to rescue them from the Saracens almost suggest the idea that the Quaker statesman is going to turn Catholic, or adopt the Greek faith. The naked and unabashed way in which he spoke of the admission of a Russian fleet into the Mediterranean showed the wisdom of the Right Hon. gentleman's admission that this Eastern Question was a subject of technical politics, and as Mr. Bright has never yet been able to enter into the region of technical foreign politics the value of his opinion may be easily discounted. The same may be said of the agitators who are taking part in to-day's Conference on the Eastern Question. Never have we seen a more fallacious agitation than that which has led to to-day's meeting at the St. James's Hall. From a personal knowledge of the Reform and the Devonshire Clubs, the two leading Liberal institutions in London, I can say most positively that the bulk of the Liberal party are opposed to to-day's proceedings. They hold pretty much the same views as those expressed by Mr. J. Cowen, M. P., a well-known Radical, who wrote, declining to attend the meeting on the ground that though he was not a supporter of the Government he regarded the holding of this Conference as inimical to the national interest. I pointed out many weeks ago that the High Church party were showing a good deal of activity and sagacity in relation to this Eastern Question. Their sympathies with the Greek Church have led them to take a leading part against the Turk, and if you scan through the list of speakers and conveners of this gathering you will see that the demonstration has sprung from a High Church source. Messrs. Liddon, Pusey & Co. have the political dexterity to retire behind the Duke of Westminster and Lord Shaftesbury, so that their hand is not over prominently seen, but it is nevertheless a fact that they, and the men of good social position among whom they move, are the real leaders of to-day's Conference. Lord Granville, Lord Hartington [illegible] of the Liberal party [illegible] this meeting, but [illegible] be misinterpreted [illegible] row's Times [illegible] to do, so [illegible] national [illegible] diff[illegible]

on the Tuesday?!! Its promoters [illegible] of filthy lucre: They "are not in[illegible] to the attraction of the possibility of [illegible] a fortune out of the pecuniary [illegible] and has elaborated commercial ma[illegible] which may effect that desirable [illegible] After this choice specimen of composit[ion] [illegible] not surprising to be told that "*Mayfa[ir]* [illegible] bestow a kindly and intelligent interes[t] [illegible] politics." The Hand of the Clock, which has been one of the chief promoters of *Mayfair*, reminds us of the fable of the fly on the wheel. He has evidently a firm conviction that the clock articles make the *World*. It is a little singular that within a few days of the *World* defending itself for one of his alleged libels against Mr. C. E. Lewis's white waistcoat, the author of that alleged libel should start an opposition paper. The *World* sells more than 22,000 copies a week and pays £7,000 a year; the promoters of *Mayfair* doubtless hope to do the same.

THE CAMP AT DELHI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, 29TH DEC.

I LEFT Bombay on Tuesday evening and arrived here this morning a little after 8 o'clock, the train being tolerably punctual for a season in which all the railway world seems to be out of joint. I had flattered myself that the crush of passengers to Delhi was at an end, but the anxiety of people to get here seems unabated, and all the carriages in our train were full, six or eight passengers being crammed into compartments which only hold four comfortably. The long journey, however, would be less wearisome if the East India and G. I. P. Railway trains ran in correspondence, and if one were not obliged, after travelling by the mail train as far as Allahabad, to come on from that place to Delhi by a slow train. There ought to be through carriages from Bombay to Delhi, as well as from Bombay to Calcutta. In minor things, there might with advantage be a more harmonious working of the two lines. At [illegible] a man came and took out of the G. I. P. first-class carriages all the leathern pillows of the couches, alleging that these were sometimes lost or stolen on the E. I. Railway, on which no pillows are supplied, and that then the G. I. P. Company is called upon to pay for them. The necessity for a Railway Conference to arrange for a through service of trains, conducted on a uniform system, all over India, is apparent when the Companies disagree even on such trifling points. I think at the same time that railway travelling in India is less fatiguing than anywhere else in the world, that is to say, so long as one keeps to the broad gauge; but passengers seem to be often most unreasonable in their requirements. In no other country would they be allowed to fill first-class carriages with such stores of miscellaneous packages. At one station a lady and gentleman got into our carriage with three portmanteaus, a large tiffin-basket, an immense bundle of rugs, including two cases, and, I think, a mattress, two dressing-bags, a writing case, half a dozen sticks and racquet bats, a drawing frame and paint box, several hats, a bonnet box, a curious assortment of parcels containing fruit, books, and bottles, and, finally a bull dog. The people were nice enough and evidently thought they were doing nothing unusual; and, as for the bull dog, we were charmed with him, for he sat next the door and looked so disagreeable when any fresh arrival wanted to get in, that for the most part of the journey we escaped being overcrowded.

There is a lull in Camp just now, the levees and presentations being all over and nothing remaining to be done before the great day of the Proclamation. The Khan of Khelat was presented this morning, and in conversation with the Viceroy made the good sale remark [illegible] three things he admired most in India were the train, the steamboat and the telegraph. He did not couple this sage observation with an offer to help in having a railway constructed through the Bolan Pass. The Viceroy in reply said he was glad the Khan had not been frightened by the train like one of the Hindoo Rajas, who ran away on first seeing it and had only been brought back yesterday. There were several natives present—Mahomedans of course—at the dinner Lord Lytton gave last evening, and it is the subject of general comment that His Lordship is excessively effusive in his manner towards natives of rank. He is said to have actually embraced Scindia on either cheek, in the theatrical fashion, much to the astonishment of that self-contained Maharaja. I do not speak from my own observation but merely [illegible] common talk, which alleges that Lord Lytton acts as if embracing were a panacea for all the grievances of all the native princes.

Much curiosity is felt about what is to be done next Monday, for the programme has been kept strictly confidential. I imagine, however, that, if there had been any great secret to disclose, it would, as is usual in such cases, have become public long ago. The Government has begun to recognise the discontent prevailing among Europeans, to the [illegible] and is not likely to make concessions [illegible] interest altogether, which would alienate the English [illegible] hand, will be sadly [illegible] The princes, on the other [illegible] if they get nothing beyond their silver standards.

The news from Europe will not make the ceremony of next Monday more acceptable in the eyes of thoughtful Englishmen. If we had maintained the policy of defying Russia in Europe, we might consistently defy her in Asia by making a formal proclamation of the Queen's authority over all India. But Lord Salisbury has virtually abandoned Constantinople to the Russians. He has left the Turks no choice but either to fight single-handed in order to avoid the fate of being bled to death by rival doctors, or to throw themselves into the arms of Russia. I write before it is known which course Turkey will adopt in consequence of the presentation of the English ultimatum, but either course will be fatal to our interests in the East of Europe. If the Turks fight, they must in the end be beaten, and it will be too late for us then to interfere in order to keep Constantinople out of Russian hands. If they give way, and accept military occupation, depend upon it, they will henceforth hate us more than ever they have hated the Russians. Lord Salisbury has certainly not carried out Lord Beaconsfield's policy; he has rather taken advantage, as it was feared he would [illegible] of his opportunit[y] [illegible] Disraeli [illegible] in the [illegible] "The [illegible] clever man who [illegible] take." That mistake, however, was generally ascribed to too keen a sense of honour. The mistake Lord Salisbury has now made is far more serious, for the relation of England with foreign States are of infinitely greater importance than the fortunes of political parties at home; and the Secretary of State has deliberately abandoned the traditional foreign policy of England for the sake as it would appear, of getting his revenge on the Prime Minister. It may be anticipated that Lord Beaconsfield will now resign, for he cannot, after all he has said, submit to the humiliation of taking part in the destruction of the Turkish Empire.

The English betrayal of Turkey—for such it will seem to Mahomedans all over the world—[illegible]

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE CEREMONY OF THE PROCLAMATION AT THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

PRESS CAMP, DELHI, 1st Jan.

Her Majesty the Queen was proclaimed Empress of India to-day amid a scene of gorgeous magnificence. The place prepared for the ceremony was in itself a grand sight. Beyond the Imperial Camp is an extensive plain, on which [illegible] dais for the Viceregal throne half surrounded by a semicircular structure erected for the accommodation of the high officers of State, the ruling chiefs and their immediate attendants. Behind the dais there were two blocks of seats, each of which was 250 feet long, for the other spectators. The dais was a [illegible] affair, resplendent with gold and gorgeous colours. It was octagonal in shape, with a base some five feet high, over six of the [illegible] of which bronzed ornamental railings of elegant pattern were laid with an Imperial Crown in [illegible] flanked by the letters V. I. in large old English capitals Victoria Imperatrix, which has now superseded the ancient V. R. The remaining two sides of the octagon, one on either side, were occupied by stone steps leading up to the floor of the dais. The steps were guarded by bronzed railings of beautiful pattern with the Imperial Crown and letters V. I. intertwined at intervals. A similar rail ran all round the [illegible] of the base. The floor of the dais, and the approaches were covered with scarlet [illegible]. In the centre of the floor there was placed the Viceregal throne, a large chair of [illegible] manufacture and beautifully upholstered. From each corner of the octagon rose pillars of ornamental ironwork which supported the roof, a structure somewhat after the fashion of a Chinese pagoda. There were also [illegible] other bronzed pillars to which were attached trophies of bright coloured silk flags and silver shields, bearing the letters V. I. in monogram form. The roof was fringed all round with a heavy valance in shape of alternate red and white shields on which were worked the quarterings of the royal arms. Gradually sloping inwards in [illegible] the roof terminated in a point forming a kind of spire on which was placed a square gold [illegible] with four gold tassels at the corners, and above this, forming the highest point, was a large Imperial Crown of gold lined with red velvet. Below the Crown, and for three or four feet downwards, the spire appeared a mass of [illegible] gold, being covered with gold tissue. Below the tiers was decorated in [illegible] appropriate patterns. Round one tier were worked Imperial Crowns in gold on a ground of deep blue and above heavy gold wreaths. Another was occupied with representations of the national emblems of England, Ireland and Scotland, the rose, shamrock and thistle worked in gold and connected by golden [illegible]. At various points on the roof trophies of [illegible] coloured silk banners were arranged and a string of silk bannerets stretched from each corner to the ground. The interior of the canopy was lined with pure white silk. The half circular structure round the front of the dais had also a solid base and an elegant roof supported on bronzed ornamental pillars. The floor was covered with red cloth and the seats were arranged in blocks of chairs upholstered with light blue [illegible], each chair having an Imperial Crown worked in gold on the back. Every block of seats was [illegible] back, and each was appropriated to the accommodation of a particular chief or high officer of State and his immediate attendants. The roof was composed of stretched white warp and was ornamented with a profusion of gilt stars and arrow [illegible] all along the top, and by a heavy valance with a pretty pattern worked in light blue silk on dark blue [illegible] ground. Along the front was an ornamental bronze railing with an Imperial Crown and the motto "Dieu et Mon Droit" worked into each face. To the pillars supporting the roof were attached trophies of battle axes and spears crossed behind silver shields bearing the letters V. I. The [illegible] ornamentation of this portion of [illegible] was greatly enhanced by [illegible] and brilliant appearance of the [illegible] banners recently presented by Her [illegible] ruling Chiefs and Governors of [illegible] which were hoisted behind the chairs [illegible]. These filled in the vacant space [illegible] and the roof most effectually [illegible] line of blue, yellow, orange, [illegible] silks worked in [illegible] showing [illegible] coat-of-arms either painted [illegible] and gold. The spectators' [illegible] Viceregal dais were not [illegible] still had a very pretty appearance [illegible] ornamented with various [illegible] these blocks were the first to [illegible] a brilliant gathering in- [illegible] Khelat and his followers. [illegible] and Nepaulese Ambassadors, [illegible] and Military officers in gay [illegible] large assemblage of English [illegible] fair faces and fairy dresses [illegible] the least attractive portion [illegible] spectacle. The chiefs whose [illegible] in the semicircle did not arrive promptly, but by twelve o'clock the majority, as well as the Governors of Bombay and Madras, and the Lieutenant Governors of the [illegible] were in their places. In the centre, and [illegible] opposite the front of the dais, was H. H. [illegible] with the Commander-in-Chief of India on his right and the Gaekwar of Baroda on his left. To the right of the Commander-in-Chief the Chiefs were seated in order as follows:—[illegible] Scindia, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Oorcha, Dhar, Sampthdr, Rutlam, [illegible] Bijawar, Chutearpoor, Ajeygurgh, [illegible], [illegible] Dattia, Rewah, Holkar, the Governor of Madras, the Maharaja of [illegible], the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the Ma[illegible] Maler Kotla, [illegible] Punjab, [illegible] Maharaja of [illegible] Nabha, [illegible] and on the left of the Gaekwar were the Maharajas of Mysore, [illegible], Kerauli, Jeypore, Ulwar, Dholpur, [illegible], Jallawar, Tonk, Jodhpore, Bhurtpore, [illegible] the Governor of Bombay, the Jams of [illegible], Nowanuggur, and Bhownuggur, the [illegible] of Rajpipla and the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces, 52 chiefs in all, each [illegible] a gorgeous banner bearing his coat-of-arms. The Chiefs arrived by various ways but [illegible] in an open carriage and four, attended by [illegible] escorts. The Begum of Bhopal came in a [illegible] carriage and wore her Star of India [illegible] light blue veil. The Viceroy should have arrived according to the programme at twelve o'clock but he did not make his appearance till twenty minutes past. There was, however, sufficient to occupy attention not only within the enclosure but on the plain outside, where the 13,600 troops in Camp were formed up in lines, the Artillery on the extreme right and left, the Infantry in the centre and the Cavalry behind. A splendid spectacle was afforded by hundreds of elephants with their huge bodies covered with gold and [illegible] bearing on their backs the magnificent howdahs which formed an appropriate background to picture of the brilliant [illegible] of native Chiefs before the Viceregal throne. At length the Viceroy and Lady Lytton arrived in an open carriage, escorted by a detachment of Hussars, the Bengal Cavalry Body Guard and the Bombay Light Cavalry, and entered the inclosure by the main gate between the spectators' blocks. His Excellency's entrance was preceded by a flourish of trumpets by the twelve heralds who walked in front headed by the Chief Herald. Heralds passed round the dais and formed in front and the Viceroy ascended, followed by a brilliant staff of officers and took his seat on the Viceregal throne. Lord Lytton wore the new Imperial robe, specially made for the occasion, of light blue velvet, thickly studded with clusters of lotus leaves with ermine tippet. His train was borne by two pages, one of whom was the son of the Maharaja of Cashmere. As His Excellency ascended the dais the guards of honour drawn up in the enclosure, presented arms and the massed bands played the National Anthem. The Imperial proclamation was then read aloud in English by the Chief Herald Major Barnes, whose stentorian voice was clearly heard throughout the enclosure. The reading was preceded and followed by loud and long flourishes of trumpets by the twelve heralds. At the conclusion of the reading the Royal Standard was hoisted on a tall flagstaff surmounted by the imperial crown and a salute of 101 salvoes of Artillery of three guns each fired in three portions, interspersed with the rattling of the *feu de joie* which rumbled backwards and forwards along the whole line of infantry almost surrounding the enclosure, during the firing the bands played a grand march and after it the national anthem. The Viceroy next delivered a long address, but though the tone of his voice could occasionally be heard not a word could be distinguished. However the speech was printed and circulated. I ought to have mentioned earlier that the proclamation was translated by Mr. Thornton after Major Barnes had read it in English into Urdu, but the translation would not much benefit non English speaking persons present, as the distinguished Foreign Secretary not being possessed of such magnificent lungs as the stalwart Major was almost as ineffectual in making himself heard as Lord Lytton. At the conclusion of the Viceregal address the heralds again sounded a flourish of trumpets. The Bands played the National Anthem [illegible] for the Empress of India, Sir Frederick Haines leading off and the spectators and troops, native and European, catching the enthusiasm and joining in. This brought the ceremony to a close.

SPEECH OF THE VICEROY AFTER THE STATE BANQUET.

IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE, 1st Jan.

The Viceroy made a long speech after the state banquet to-night, eulogizing the services of Government officials and emphatically reaffirming the principles of the policy laid down in his address. Much satisfaction was expressed at the cordial replies of H. H. Scindia and Sir Salar Jung at the proclamation ceremony to the address from the dais.

THE STAR OF INDIA.

A new Gazette of the Star of India treats Bombay well. Mr. Hope and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee are each made a C.S.I. A new order of the Indian Empire will not be issued for a month.

There was a great reception to-night by the Viceroy.

Many comments were made on the singular omission from to-day's ceremony of anything in the nature of a prayer or benediction.

No nomination has yet been made for the Punjab Government.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE, 1st Jan.

To-day a grand assemblage was held in the pavilions on the plain about three miles north of the Viceroy's Camp in a semicircle. Fronting the Viceroy's throne were gathered the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Lieutenant Governors of the Punjab, Bengal, and North-West Provinces, the Commanders-in-Chief with their respective staffs, also the high officers of [illegible] chiefs, who were grouped according to their political jurisdictions, the whole forming a gorgeous and variegated aggregation of splendour. Sixty-three ruling chiefs were present. At the rear of the Viceroy's throne were grouped the various ambassadors, envoys, deputations from foreign States and foreign Consuls. Further back were assembled a large number of native nobles and gentry. Completing the amphitheatre were gathered an immense number of invited spectators grouped in various blocks. Behind the amphitheatre enclosed were assembled a large concourse of other spectators. South of the assemblage troops of all arms were drawn up numbering upwards of 15,000 men. On the north the troops and the retinues and followers of native chiefs and nobles were stationed, forming characteristic, picturesque and Oriental scene quite unique. Guards of honour were stationed on each side of the Viceroy's throne and various entrances for the high officers and chiefs. No salutes were fired. The Viceroy arrived precisely at noon. On alighting he, preceded by the staff, advanced to the throne, heralded by a flourish of trumpets, on which all present rose, the military bands playing a grand march. As the Viceroy ascended the throne the bands played the National Anthem until the Viceroy became seated. The Proclamation of the assumption by the Queen of the title of Empress of India was then read in English, by command of the Viceroy, by the Chief Herald and afterwards in Urdu by the Foreign Secretary, preceded and followed by a flourish of trumpets by the twelve heralds in full heraldic costume. After reading the Proclamation the Royal Standard was hoisted and a salute of 101 salvos of artillery, and a *feu-de-joie* were fired by the troops, and the massed bands of the various regiments played the National Anthem. The Viceroy then addressed the assemblage, after which the massed bands played the National Anthem and the troops gave three resonant cheers. The Viceroy then declared the assemblage to be dissolved.

The whole scene was probably of unparalleled magnificence, commencing very early all the roads converging towards the place of the assemblage continued pouring a many-hued crowd until noon, when as far as the eye could reach one vast sea of people appeared in every direction. The gorgeous combination of colours [illegible] spectacle. Surrounding the whole assemblage was a single line of elephants with resplendent trappings adding much to the magnificence of the scene. The whole amphitheatre of the chiefs and semicircle being open at the sides, enabled all assembled company to view the glorious scene. The semicircle presented a rich spectacle; all Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and ruling chiefs belonging thereto wore the dress of the Insignia of the Star of India, with new Imperial banners displayed in front of the semicircle.

CALCUTTA, 1st Jan.

At noon the Proclamation that Her Majesty the Queen assumed the title of Empress of India was read in English, Bengali, and Hindustani, at the Durbar held on the maidan, presided over by Mr. Buckland, Commissioner of Bengal. All troops in garrison and Alipore were drawn up opposite the maidan. The reading of the Proclamation was followed by a *feu-de-joie* and the National Anthem. A salute of 101 guns was fired. An address in English was then delivered by Mr. Buckland, followed by translations in Bengali and Hindustani. Certificates of honour were presented to 61 native gentlemen and [illegible] troops marched past. At 6 in the evening a splendid display of fireworks took place [illegible] Brock [illegible] Race Course. Thousands of spectators were present.

OFFICERS' APPOINTMENTS IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 1st Jan.

It is asserted [illegible] the Porte has offered to organize a Corps of Gendarmes with European [illegible] who shall hold a Commission from the

ACCIDENT TO THE PACIFIC EXPRESS.

NEW YORK, 31st Dec.

The Pacific express train has fallen through the Ohio bridge. One hundred persons were killed and seventy injured.

THE FLOODS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, 1st Jan.

The continuous heavy floods at home are causing disastrous results in many parts of the country.

The ceremony which took place in Bombay yesterday afternoon in front of the Statue of Her Majesty the Queen, the purport of which was the assumption by her Majesty of the title of Empress of India, will doubtless be impressed on the memories of those who witnessed it, but whether the greater number fully understood the meaning of all they saw or heard, may reasonably be doubted. In time to come, too, probably, many who looked with astonishment on the scarlet platform, the military costumes, the quaint habiliments of Her Majesty's Judges of the High Court, the gorgeously dressed clergy, the beautifully coloured silks of the ladies, the varied hues of the costly sarees of the Parsee ladies, will revive their recollections of the event by the impressions left by the illuminations at night rather than by what they saw and heard under the piercing rays of the afternoon sun. The effect which ought to have been produced if those who had the arrangement of the ceremonies yesterday had properly studied or understood the importance of the duties which they were directed to perform, would have been complete if the Royal salute of 101 guns had been fired within hearing of the large crowd which were assembled round the Queen's Statue, instead of nearly a mile off where no one who took part in the ceremony could hear them. Instead of being thunder-struck with the booming of one hundred and one guns fired off in rapid succession, the loyal subjects who had witnessed the [illegible] *feu de joie*, three times repeated, to listen to the National Anthem played at a distance, the stirring strains falling half heard on the ear, whilst the sudden explosion of a thousand rifles startled every one and set all the horses of the mounted police capering about in the most curious manner. Possibly the effect produced by the latter part of the ceremony might have been more impressive from the elevated position which those who occupied the platform enjoyed, but the gentlemen connected with the press, with whom rests the perpetuation in imperishable records of the events of yesterday, were carefully excluded from all share in the ceremony, and deliberately prevented from taking any observation of what was going on. They were relegated to any spot they might happen to stumble upon and not one of the officials concerned seemed to care one jot whether they were present or not. The treatment the press met with at Delhi was very different. At the Imperial Camp a large number of tents have been specially provided for and every opportunity afforded the representatives of the European and Native press of obtaining all the information they required. But in Bombay the Senior Member of Council himself refused to allow the press a seat or even standing room where they could observe what was going on. Fortunately Mr. Rogers had written his speech before he uttered it, or that eloquent harangue would have perished as soon as spoken, for no reporter could get near enough to hear what the honourable gentleman said. Mr. Rogers could not, however, leave the press alone in his speech; he gave them a dig in their ribs which under the circumstances might have been left to some more fitting occasion. We have, however, no desire to follow the example set us by the Senior Member of Council, and notice the matter chiefly to place on record what took place yesterday. The incident is not altogether uninstructive; and whilst pointing out some defects in the ceremonial part of the proceedings the undeserved treatment of the press merits the few observations we have ventured to make.

PROCLAMATION DAY IN BOMBAY.

If the future historian were required to name a day at once the most memorable and glorious in the annals of this vast appanage of the British Crown, he would without hesitation point to the 1st January 1877. Her Majesty Queen Victoria willed that it should be so; and the mandate. India loyally responded to the royal [illegible] sprang not only from the majority as it was—the unfeigned, affectionate devotion to Her Majesty's person and throne of the subject races who yesterday—in hailing "Victoria Empress of India"—founded a new "religion of trust," clinging to higher aspirations and a brighter destiny in the future. In the native mind, the name of Victoria has ever been associated with the personification of the noblest attributes of a woman, a wife, a mother, and a Queen; and the assumption by her of the new title of Empress was hailed by the millions of India as the beginning of an era in which they expected that her virtues, public and domestic, would shine, if possible, with a brighter lustre and a more extended beneficence. It might therefore be said with truth that the enthusiasm and devotion, with which the proclamation of the title of Empress was received yesterday in all the chief cities of India, were loyal and sincere; and that the millions who joined in the ceremony would have with one voice echoed the sentiments of the poet:—

"'Tis [illegible] an [illegible]
Where nature [illegible] for state, [illegible] Court,
Wisdom her [illegible] continuing [illegible]:
Where magnanimity, humanity,
[illegible] in council, and integrity,
Grace to her poorer [illegible] majesty
To awe the greatest, [illegible] respects [illegible],
And, in her each part, all the virtues shine."

In Bombay, the day was celebrated as a day of general rejoicing and festivity. High and low, rich and poor, joined in the celebration. The coolie and the koonbie had rested from labour; and the busiest centres of industry were lulled in repose. Clean and showy garments were put into requisition; and people passed the early part of the day in visiting their friends and their respective houses of prayer. But from 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the masses of the population turned out in large numbers. To say that it was a motley crowd would be to say nothing new; for Bombay enjoys the fame of possessing a larger representation of the different nationalities of India than any other city in the Empire. From Mahim, Dadur, Girgaum, Matoonga, Parell and Byculla; from Girgaum at one and Mazagon at the other extremity of the island; from the suburbs, and from the heart of the native town came long strings of sight-seers and holiday-makers. They were all moving in the same direction, the Esplanade, where—from the foot of Her Majesty's statue—the proclamation of the title of Empress was to be made by the Hon'ble Mr. Rogers, Senior Member of Council, in the absence of Sir Philip Wodehouse, who is at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. Along the roads, from Bhendy Bazaar to the verge of the Esplanade, booths had been erected for the sale of 'drinks' and refreshments, which were well patronised by tired pedestrians. The crowds, which moved leisurely towards the Esplanade, were more compact in Bhendy Bazaar than other parts of the town. The sherbet, the coffee, and the thundool shops were more than usually filled with customers, among whom Her Majesty's new title of Kaisar-i-Hind was the prominent topic of conversation.

It was exactly 18 years and 2 months ago [illegible] a somewhat similar occasion arose in Bombay and elsewhere, the transactions of [illegible] more, though conducted on a grander and much [illegible] extensive scale in this city—were [illegible] the 1st [illegible] of those of yesterday. [illegible] November 1858, India [illegible] the Crown: the direct sovereignty [illegible] its death [illegible] the East India Company [illegible] proclaimed Queen [illegible] blow; and Her Majesty [illegible] Town Hall was [illegible] of Hindostan. On that [illegible] which the crowds [illegible] the centre of attraction [illegible] advanced. On its [illegible] became dense [illegible] temporary platform, with a [illegible] steps was raised [illegible] with scarlet cloth and wooden railings, [illegible] and bannerets; and a large decoration [illegible] in its front, and on its two sides, space was reserved [illegible] gentlemen to whom tickets of admission had been issued. The troops in garrison [illegible] opposite the Town Hall, formed [illegible] open ranks and extended from both [illegible] in line [illegible] the steps, facing what was then the [illegible] Green" on the present site of the Elphinstone Circle Gardens. The European mounted Police force (since disbanded) formed in line [illegible] the neighbourhood of the Cathedral, also facing the Bombay Green. Crowds of people filled the Bombay Green and every available spot of ground around and near the ranks of the troops. Lord Elphinstone, then Governor of Bombay, with members of his staff, arrived at the Town Hall at a quarter before 5 p.m., and proceeded into the Council Room, where the Justices of the Peace, and Civil and Military officers were present to receive him. His Lordship appeared on the platform at 5 o'clock, when the troops presented arms; and the trumpeters having commanded silence, the Royal proclamation was read in English by Mr. Chief Secretary [illegible] Vernacular [illegible] copies of the proclamation were thrown from the platform to the crowds in the street. A salute of 101 guns was fired from Fort George; and the Royal Standard was hoisted on a temporary flag-staff placed in front of the Town Hall. The troops marched to their [illegible] and the business of the proclamation ended. The whole city was brilliantly illuminated in the evening.

To return to the occurrences of yesterday. The grand doings at Delhi in connection with the Imperial Assemblage necessarily dwarfed all the preparations in the rest of the Indian cities put together. His Excellency the Governor, the principal officers of Government, and all who had money and leisure at control had gone to Delhi. Native society was without many of its leaders, who were also at Delhi. The influences which generally stir the native public into action, and stimulate its zeal, were thus wanting on this occasion. Government had placed the insignificant sum of Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of the Municipality for the decoration and illumination of the city. But in the face of all these depressing causes, Bombay proved true to its reputation, and the loyalty of its citizens shone conspicuous. A great deal was of course due to the individual efforts of private citizens, who decorated and illuminated their respective residences. For the public decorations and illuminations, however, the thanks of the community are due to the Municipal officers, who made the most of the small fund placed at their disposal. A few weeks ago, meetings of the Parsee and Hindoo communities had been held at "Mazagon Castle," the residence of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and at "Mahadeo Baug," where arrangements were made for the presentation of addresses of congratulation to Her Majesty on her assumption of the title of Empress of India. The committees nominated at the meetings, while entrusted with the drafting of the addresses, were also charged to induce the members of their respective communities, to decorate and illuminate their houses. Those committees discharged their trust with a will; and the printed circulars issued by them might be said to have brightened the loyalty and zeal of many native citizens into prompt action. Considering, therefore, the peculiar circumstances of the case, we are satisfied with the display of loyalty and public spirit which Bombay made yesterday in honour of the proclamation of the Imperial title Her Majesty has assumed.

THE CEREMONY.

From 4 o'clock in the afternoon, visitors, who had been invited by cards issued from the Political Department of the Secretariat, began to arrive at the temporary platform erected within the enclosure of the Queen's Statue, Esplanade. Those who had the right of private *entree* to Government House entered by a temporary staircase erected on the top of the iron railings on the southern side, facing the Electric Telegraph offices. Others entered by another entrance to the west. To the north, and in front of the statue, beyond the railings, a semicircle was formed by means of Venetian masts, with ropes tied to them, for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen. The whole platform, with its wooden railings, was covered with scarlet cloth and filled with chairs for the accommodation of the 62 members of the Municipal Corporation and the Civil, Military, and Naval officers of Government. Venetian masts, decorated with flags and streamers of many colours, formed a charmed circle—round about the enclosure in which the statue is placed—for the performance of the proclamation ceremony. A scene of bustle and of splendour was gradually developing itself in the vicinity of the enclosure and at a distance all around it; and the glances and the smiles of beauty lent a charm to the whole. Many European ladies were present at the performance of the Imperial ceremony, but

"In the midst was seen,
A lady of a more majestic mien,
By stature and by beauty mark'd their Sovereign Queen."

About 4-15 P.M., the 20th Regiment N. I., which was placed as a guard of honour near the Post Office buildings, escorted the Hon'ble Mr. Rogers to the platform, and then joined their corps on the General Parade Ground near the Gymkhana, where the whole of the troops in garrison paraded.

Mr. Rogers took up his position on a dais erected on a raised platform immediately in front of the Queen's statue, with the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs on his left hand. On either side the statue on the raised platform seats were placed which were occupied by the Chief Justice, the Judges of the High Court, and the clergy, the foreign Consuls, the officials of the departments, and a large number of ladies. The extreme left of the dais was occupied by the members of the Town Council and of the Corporation. In front of the platform a space was left and outside the iron rails which ran round the statue, a space was set apart for those who had tickets, and here were seated some two hundred people—Europeans, [illegible] few. [illegible] were [illegible] of the Queen's [illegible] stood the flagstaff up which the Royal Standard was run and unfurled at [illegible] appointed moment. So many of the officials and residents of Bombay were absent at Delhi that the attendance was less than otherwise would have been the case. At 4-30 P.M., the hour appointed, the Hon'ble Mr. Rogers, who was dressed in the Civil Service costume, surmounted by a cocked hat came forward, and with the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs similarly costumed standing on his left, addressed the assembled crowd in the following words:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Rogers said:—Citizens of Bombay,—Two hundred and seventy-six years had passed yesterday since what may be deemed the first official connection between England and India was carried out by the signature by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth of a deed constituting the Company of Merchant Adventurers trading to the East Indies, the predecessors of the East India Company. It was rather more than sixty years afterwards that the Crown of England acquired a direct interest in Indian soil by the cession by Portugal to Charles II. on his marriage with Catherine of Braganza, daughter of King John IV., and as her dowry of Bombay itself, then a comparatively insignificant place of about 60,000 inhabitants. Then a cluster of islands, with the tides reaching across the Flats to Paydhoni in the Bhendy Bazaar, which you can no longer recognize as the place where travellers washed their feet on entering the town. Bombay has, under British rule, reached her present pre-eminence. Like your own beautiful tree, the Banian or Wud, the parent stem has from that time continuously thrown out branches on every side, these again rooting themselves and drawing fresh nourishment from the soil, to become again the parents of a newer and more vigorous growth. That soil has ever been and will always, I trust, be the affectionate loyalty of the people of the country. The Proclamation which I am about to have the honour, in the absence of the Governor, to read to you, although it announces the assumption of a new title, is in no way significative of a desire to encroach on the rights, liberties, or privileges. Her Most Gracious Majesty seeks no new power and claims no new prerogative, her sole object is the welfare, her desire the affection of her subjects. The title of Empress and the ceremonies with which it is proclaimed are merely the formal expression of [illegible] has long existed, and a [illegible] emphatic declaration of feelings [illegible] public and [illegible], but heretofore inadequately [illegible] long entertained—feelings of deep interest in the welfare [illegible] this great dependency of the Crown, [illegible] in the loyalty and affection of the [illegible] people of India. [illegible] the privilege which found utterance in 1858, when in deeds of benevolence and mercy Her Majesty graciously assumed the direct administration of these territories. In the Proclamation of this auspicious day the words of that of 1858 are ratified, the assurances contained therein unreservedly confirmed, and public proof is given throughout the length and breadth of India of the Sovereign's deep concern for the welfare of its chiefs and people, and her grateful sense of the devoted loyalty evinced on the occasions of the visits to India of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and the Prince of Wales. It is the desire of Her Majesty and Her Majesty's Government to identify the Crown of England even more than heretofore with the aspirations and interests of its Indian subjects, hoping thereby to confirm their loyalty, and to convince them that though we can command their obedience, it is our wish rather to rule through their affections, and to surround the symbol of imperial power with the sympathies of a united empire. With this view it is, and will be the constant aim of Her Majesty's Government to associate as far as possible the intelligent and influential members of the community with the officers of Government in the business of administration, and to see that all the subjects of Her Majesty, of whatever race or creed, are impartially admitted to offices in the service of Government for the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability and integrity. Standing here in the most ancient possessions in the Crown in India, as it were at the feet of Her Majesty, whose effigy has been erected by a worthy member of your own body within hail, if not within sight, of all that betokens the greatest advancement of modern civilisation, the Railway, the Electric Telegraph, the Post Office, the abodes of Justice, Learning and the Arts; with the whirr of the spinning, ginning and the click of the calico loom almost sounding in our ears, close to the magnificent buildings erected for the general administrative business of the Presidency, and your incomparable harbour covered with the vessels and merchandise of all nations; standing, I say, thus amidst such proofs of the benefits of British rule, I feel I need [illegible] to you with sincere pleasure and heartfelt loyalty the expression of cordial good will Her Majesty thus desires to be conveyed to the citizens of Bombay. And be assured that that which Her Majesty desires those in authority under her will carry out. There has been much foolish writing of late both in the English and vernacular press with regard to isolated cases, in which the proceedings of individuals have been mischievously held up as types of the feelings of the two races towards each other generally. I pray you to take a wider and more wholesome view of matters. Do not judge any man from his manner, nor even from what he may say in his unguarded moments, but judge him by what he does when the real sympathies of his nature are excited. Judge the spirit of the British rule by the measures taken by Government and those in authority when such calamities occur as the late awful catastrophe in the islands at the head of the Bay of Bengal, or as the scarcity akin to famine now unhappily afflicting portions of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country. Such is the benevolence inculcated by Her Majesty on all her officers, and it deserves that confidence in the purity of her intentions and the good will of those who serve under her, which mischief makers will hereafter, I trust, in vain endeavour to disturb, and which I for one do not for a moment believe has ever here seriously impaired in the minds of the reflecting. I will now proceed to read the Proclamation, which will subsequently be read also in Hindustani, Mahratti and Guzeratti. The Royal Standard will then be unfurled and saluted by the troops, and louder than the boom of the cannon and the rattle of the musketry I feel confident we shall hear the welcoming shouts of a well-pleased and loyal people. Mr. Rogers then read the following:—

BY THE QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

Whereas an Act has been passed in the present Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to enable Her Most Gracious Majesty to make an addition to the Royal Style and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United [illegible]" recites that, by the Act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, it was provided that after such Union the Royal Style and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies should be such as His Majesty by his Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom should be pleased to appoint; and which Act also recites that, by virtue of the said Act and of a Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal dated the 1st day of January 1801 Our present Style and Titles are "Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith:" and which Act also recites that, by the Act for the better government of India, it was enacted that the Government of India, theretofore vested in the East India Company in trust for Us, should become vested in Us, and that India should thenceforth be governed by Us and in Our name, and that it is expedient that there should be a recognition of the transfer of Government so made by means of an addition to be made to Our Style and Titles: And which Act, after the said recitals, enacts that it shall be lawful for Us, with a view to such recognition as aforesaid, of the transfer of the Government of India, by Our Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to make such addition to the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies as to Us may seem meet; we have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to appoint and declare, and we do hereby, by and with the said advice, appoint and declare that henceforth, so far as conveniently may be, on all occasions and in all instruments wherein Our Style and Titles are used, save and except all Charters, Commissions, Letters Patent, Grants, Writs, Appointments, and other like instruments, not extending in their operation beyond the United Kingdom, the following addition shall be made to the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies; that is to say, in the Latin tongue in these words: "Indiæ Imperatrix." And in the English tongue in these words: "Empress of India."

And Our will and pleasure further is, that the said addition shall not be made in the Commissions, Charters, Letters Patent, Grants, Writs, Appointments, and other like instruments, hereinbefore specially excepted.

And Our will and pleasure further is, that all gold, silver, and copper moneys, now current and lawful moneys of the United Kingdom, and all gold, silver, and copper moneys which shall, on or after this day, be coined by Our authority with the like impressions, shall notwithstanding such addition to Our Style and Titles, be deemed and taken to be [illegible]; and [illegible] that all moneys coined for and issued in any of the Dependencies of the said United Kingdom, and declared by Our Proclamation to be current and lawful money of such Dependencies, respectively bearing Our Style, or Titles, or any part or parts thereof, and all moneys which shall hereafter be coined and issued according to such Proclamation, shall, notwithstanding such addition continue to be lawful and current money of such Dependencies respectively, until Our pleasure shall be further declared thereupon.

Given at Our Court at Windsor, the twenty-eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six in the thirty-ninth year of Our Reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

After the Proclamation had been read in English by Mr. Rogers, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee came forward and read it in Guzerati, in a loud and clear voice which was heard far and wide. Mr. Wasudeo Pandurang, Assistant Secretary in the Revenue Department, then came forward and read the Proclamation in Mahratta, and he was followed by Moolvee Badayatulla who read it in Oordoo. Mr. Rogers handed to Brigadier General Gell several silver medals which were presented by the General to non-commissioned officer or soldier selected by his commanding officer for the distinction in each Regiment or corps, British and Native, and in each Battery of Artillery, and in the Governor's Body Guard.

REVIEW OF THE TROOPS IN GARRISON.

After Mr. Rogers had finished reading the Proclamation, the Royal Standard was run up and unfurled, and Mr. Rogers waving energetically his cocked hat, marked the time for the cheers which rolled out in three loud bursts reverberating to the shores of Back Bay. At the same time 101 guns were fired from the saluting battery, followed by a Royal salute from the men-of-war in the harbour. The whole of the troops in garrison, which paraded under Brigadier General Gell on the Esplanade close by, fired a *feu de joie*, then the united bands played the first half of God save the Queen; a second *feu de joie* followed, then the second half of the National Anthem was played, after which a third *feu-de-joie* was fired. The troops then gave three loud cheers with helmets off, taking the time from Brigadier General Gell. The Royal Artillery and the 66th Regiment, flanked on either side by the 20th and 21st N. I. Regiments were formed in a semicircle before the Queen's Statue. The Governor's Body Guard was also on the ground stationed on the west side near the 20th N. I. At 3-45 P.M. the troops in Garrison, in full dress paraded on the ground, the bands being stationed in the rear. The Guard of Honour with band and colours [illegible] furnished by the 20th Regiment N. I., was paraded at the D. P. W. offices, and after escorting the Hon'ble Mr. Rogers to his place on the platform, they joined their corps. Four men of the regiment remained before the platform presenting arms during the reading of the Proclamation. During the firing of the *feu de joie* there was considerable agitation among the crowd, owing to the horses of the mounted police and those in harness to private carriages proving restive. One private carriage was upset and another damaged. Altogether, however, considering the large number closely packed together, the order maintained was very creditable to the Police.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

Darkness sets in, and the crowds disperse in different directions to view the illuminations made in honour of the imperial proclamation. The area illuminated at the State expense was narrow; and stretched from the Town Hall in the east, and the Municipal Offices in the south, through Church Gate Street on one side and Rampart Row on the other, down to the Frere Fountain, from which a full view could be obtained of the whole, including the Post Offices, the Public Works Offices, and the Church Gate Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The Esplanade main road, from the Frere Fountain to the Money School, was also lighted by the Municipality. Thus while Government bore the expense of lighting the Town Hall, the Public Works Offices, the Post Offices, and the Queen's Statue, the Municipality spent the Rs. 5,000 contributed by Government in illuminating the Municipal Offices, the Frere Fountain, and the road from it to the Money School. But these efforts of the Government and the Municipality were liberally supplemented by private citizens in all parts of the city; and the illumination was therefore a general one throughout the length and breadth of it.

FROM THE TOWN HALL TO THE FRERE FOUNTAIN.

The whole of the western front of the Town Hall was lit up with gas and presented the most brilliant spectacle of all others in the city. There were in the whole [illegible] less than ten perpendicular, eleven horizontal, and four oblique lines of illuminated glass moons, extending from the top to the ground, and picking out in bold relief all the prominent parts of the structure. The large broad steps fronting the public road, had lines of glass moons fixed on the top of the iron railings on both sides. The eight colossal pillars, which support the triangular front, had each a perpendicular line of glass moons, with a horizontal one at the top and another at the foot on the stone pavement, thus forming a dazzling series of irregular illuminated squares. In the triangular front over the top of the pillars, shone a large illuminated Crown with a blazing star on either side, and the letters V. I. (Victoria Imperatrix) between the Crown and the stars. The excavations recently made in the public road, for constructing a main drain passing by the Town Hall, presented a serious impediment to sight-seers; but the illumination was nevertheless viewed to full advantage from the Elphinstone Circle Gardens and their footpaths. Amidst the crowds who enjoyed the joyous scene in the gardens, a careful observer might have noticed the presence of two stalwart figures who, clad in their snow-white garments, sat moody and unconcerned with the brilliant spectacle around them; but who—could they have "revisited the glimpses of the moon" last night—would have heartily rejoiced at the scene of splendour before them, and the occasion which called it forth. Those two had been men of no ordinary station in life: one was Charles Marquis of Cornwallis, Governor General of India, who resigned at Ghazeepore, in the province of Benares, on the 5th October 1805, a life dedicated to the service of his king and country; while the other was the Marquis of Wellesley, also a former Governor General. The gardens themselves, with the large spray fountain playing in their midst, formed a source of considerable attraction to sight-seers, who tarried in the sandy walks beneath the shade of embowering trees. The Town Hall stood all alone in its glory: for neither at its left nor its right hand side, was there any illumination, or decoration visible save the flags of the Imperial German Consulate, the Royal Swedish and [illegible] Consulate, and the K. K. Oester Consulate, which dangled dismally in the cold night air. With shame we have to record that not a house in Elphinstone Circle was lighted except the verandas of Mr. Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia's offices, where a few oil buttees in globes had been lighted and the offices of the Port Trustees, which were brilliantly lighted with buttees.

Starting from the western gate of the gardens, the first object to the right that attracted notice was Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s shop, which was decorated on the upper floor with Chinese lanterns, and illuminated profusely with tumbler lights, placed in lines on the parapet of each floor. Next in view came the offices of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., which were well illuminated with coloured chandeliers and wall shades from roof to floor. The *Times of India* Office, situated next door, was also lighted with coloured lanterns and decorated with flags. On the opposite side, the lower part of Mr. Dhondy's house, as well as the shop of Purshotum Fuckerjee, the rooms of the Fort Reading Library, and the residence of Mr. Framjee Bhickajee, Inspector of Police, were illuminated with Chinese lanterns, argand lamps, and tumbler buttees, and were decorated with the coat of arms of the Prince and Princess of Wales and of Lord Lytton. The house of Mr. Edaljee Bomonjee Maurice was prettily decorated though sparingly lighted; while Mr. Rustomjee Burjorjee Mody had erected an elegant wooden arch in his lower veranda, which was lighted with oil buttees together with the letters V. I. fixed at the curve on each side. The Fort High School was also lighted. The most effective show in Church Gate Street was that made by the Fort residence of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Kt., C.S.I. The whole building was illuminated with large chandeliers of many colours and with argand lamps, the display in the lower veranda being specially noticeable. Here a gigantic frilled archway had been erected, surmounted by a transparency with the Royal coat-of-arms and with the appropriate motto "May our Kaiser-i-Hind live long." Over the main doorway of the house was hung a framed likeness of Her Majesty. The whole of the decorations looked resplendent with the streams of light poured upon them from the many-coloured lanterns, with which the arch was studded, and from the chandeliers and globe lamps. In Cowasjee Patel Street, opposite the Cathedral, the Alexandra School showed a number of coloured lanterns on the parapets of the windows. Many of the houses in the street, which is inhabited by Parsees, were illuminated [illegible] extensive [illegible] Row were [illegible] side [illegible] the whole [illegible] decorations in Church Gate [illegible] creditable to the residents.

Situated in a central position where six different roads meet, the Frere Fountain was "a thing of beauty" [illegible] to all who saw it. A circular line of glass moons surmounted the top of the railings round it, and another similar line adorned the top of the parapet wall of the lower cistern. Lines of coloured lanterns were placed on the tops of the upper and lower basins as well as at the feet of the figure of Flora, which surmounts the whole. Large coloured lanterns illuminated the spray of the fountain, which was at play, while illuminated miniature arches shone upon the dolphins overhead. Viewed at a distance from any of the six roads which meet near it, the Fountain, which had all its prominent features picked out in gas, formed a most attractive sight.

To the west of the Fountain were the Public Works and the Post Offices, neither of which was decorated in any way. The top of the porch-way of each had a Crown with a star on each side, with the letters V. I. between the Crown and the stars, the whole done up in gas. Beyond these offices, in a straight line, lay the Church Gate Station of the B. B. and C. I. Offices, which was very well illuminated with tumbler and gas lights, and superbly decorated with strings of flags and bannerets, some of which waved over the top of the roof.

RAMPART ROW.

To the left of the Frere Fountain, the Offices of Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland were decorated with an endless variety of coloured flags and banners and illuminated with tumbler lights in globes. To the right, Treacher and Co.'s buildings, the Bombay Club, the P. and O. Offices, and the National Bank were literally bathed in lustre. All the prominent parts of the buildings were picked out with oil buttees, which were arranged in various designs from floor to roof. Each of these buildings, as well as the French Bank—which was not illuminated—was decorated with flags and strings of bannerets, and presented a very pretty sight. The National Bank displayed a Crown and the letters V. I., which were beautifully picked out with tumbler lights. The lower part of the house of Mr. A. J. Abraham, Jewish merchant, situated next to the P. and O. Offices, was also illuminated with oil buttees, while the premises of the Photographie Parisienne and Messrs. Rowland and Co., situated in the same street, and which were well decorated and illuminated, should not be passed by in silence. Further on, the Offices of Messrs. Pestonjee and Sorabjee, dubashes, invited attention. They were decorated with Chinese lanterns and flags and bannerets, and were illuminated with buttees. Next came the Municipal Offices, the principal parts of which were picked out with some 5,000 oil buttees, and which were decorated with flags. On the opposite side of the road, the premises of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.; situated at the junction of Rampart Row and Forbes Street, presented a very respectable appearance both as regards illuminations and decorations, and did credit to the loyalty of these princely Jewish merchants. The premises of the Waverley Hotel were very tastefully decorated with Chinese lanterns of curious designs and shapes; while hundreds of coloured lanterns, placed inside the galleries, against the entire framework of glass, shed a mellowed lustre which it was delightful to look upon.

In Meadow Street, the Roman Catholic Church was illuminated, over the main entrance, with coloured lanterns, hanging below a gas star. One of the upper windows was decorated with a well executed transparency, bearing in its centre a Crown with the motto "Vivat Victoria Imperatrix." In Hummum Street, the shop of Messrs. Jaffer Sulleman was illuminated with a big arch of oil buttees. Besides these, several shops and residences in Apollo Street and other streets in the southern part of the Fort took a part in the general illumination.

FROM THE QUEEN'S STATUE TO MONEY SCHOOL.

The whole of the railing forming the enclosure round the statue was surmounted by a circular line of gas moons, while pyramids of tumbler lights were placed in different parts of the enclosure and in front of the statue, which was exhibited to full advantage amid the floods of light that poured upon it from all directions. From the statue to the Money School, the illumination of the whole Esplanade road was simply magnificent. The gas lamp-posts were deprived of their ugly lanterns which surmounted them, and in the stead of each lantern were fixed four glass moons. In the space between each gas lamp-post were fixed two imitation lamp posts, bearing in the centre an illuminated geometrical design, surmounted with transparent shields of the Royal coat-of-arms, those of the Viceroy, and those of the Prince and Princess of Wales, which were decorated with many-coloured flags and bannerets. From post to post along the whole length of the Esplanade were fixed wire festoons, to which were hung innumerable tumbler lights, the whole forming an unbroken line of lights from the Money School right on to the Frere Fountain.

The tower of St. Xavier's Institution on the verge of the Esplanade was illuminated with coloured lights and decorated with a large streamer.

MONEY SCHOOL TO MOOMBADEVI.

The illuminations in Kalbadevi and Moombadevi might be said to have claimed the palm of all other illuminations in the native town. Transparencies with likenesses of Her Majesty formed a prominent feature in the decorations with mottoes such as these: "God bless our Empress," "Long live the Empress of India," "God save the Empress," &c. The illuminations consisted mostly of arches lighted with buttees, Chinese lanterns, or simple tumbler lights placed in lines along the parapets on the upper stories. The shop of Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee, furniture and general merchant, attracted considerable attention. A huge transparency with a likeness of Her Majesty, with the motto "God bless the Empress of India," which was inlaid with imitation jewels, was placed over the main entrance. The whole outer veranda was lighted with rich chandeliers and argand lamps, and the building was decorated with flags and bannerets. Inside the shop the illumination was most brilliant, particularly from two colossal chandeliers, one fitted with 90 and the other with 60 lights. Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas made his loyalty conspicuous by the manner in which his dwelling house was decorated and illuminated. Strings of flags stretched on each side of the house from the roof to the road; and the whole place was studded with chandeliers, argand lamps, and tumbler lights. Over the two gateways were placed two transparencies, one containing a likeness of Her Majesty with Hindoo ladies putting garlands of flowers round her neck; and the other containing [illegible] before her and tying festoons of flowers to her wrists. The mottoes in the two transparencies were respectively "God bless the Empress of India" and "Long live the Empress of India." In Moombadevi, the residence of Mr. Tapidas Varjdas was well lighted with arches of tumbler lights, chandeliers, and argand lamps, the chief arch bearing the motto in gilt letters "Long live Kaiser-i-Hind." The houses of Goolraj Jugoonath and Sewlal Motilal, in the immediate vicinity of Mr. Tapidas's, were similarly illuminated and decorated with flags and streamers, two long strings of which spanned the street. Pannalal, the well known Calcutta jeweller, also deserves mention.

PARELL ROAD.

From Moombadavie up to Government House, the only places worth noticing as regards the illuminations were the Jewish Synagogue, the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, and the residence of Mr. Anandrao Venayek. The outlines of the Jewish Synagogue were picked out with tumbler lights and presented a pretty appearance. The New Great Eastern Mills was lighted and decorated with flags and banners. Mr. Anandrao Venayek's bungalow and compound were profusely illuminated with variegated lamps. The gateway of the Bombay Education Society's Press was illuminated with gas jets in the form of an arch, with a star above together with the motto, "Victoria Imperatrix." Government House was involved in total darkness, probably in consequence of His Excellency the Governor being absent from Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pressure on our space precludes our noticing the illuminations and decorations in the different parts of the city, which were most creditable to the loyalty of its inhabitants.

In the southern part of the Fort, there were illuminations and decorations in most of the Parsee streets and houses. In Hornby Row, the residences of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, the Sheriff, the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution, and the Star and Garter Hotel were conspicuous. In Chandanwady, Dhobie Talao, Khetwady, Girgaum, the Bellasis Road, Tardeo, Mazagon, and many other places, there were illuminations and decorations, which deserve special mention; and we hope to notice them in another issue.

There could be no dispute on one point,—namely, that wherever you turned, the loyalty of the citizens of Bombay manifested itself unmistakeably in the enthusiasm and public rejoicing which attended the proclamation of the [illegible] that [illegible] the Esplanade [illegible] [illegible] the Bombay public evinced in the [illegible] success of the great event that was celebrated yesterday. There was hardly a man who could have gazed upon the scene of loyalty and splendour yesterday without blessing "Victoria, Empress of India" [illegible] prayer for long life to her.

"What vast endowments should adorn her mind,
To whom the care of millions is assigned,
Cool judgment to discern the public weal,
Courage to act, humanity to feel!
Friend of the friendless—parent of the State
Though high exalted, still more good than great;
Such is the woman to whom the charge is given
To rule mankind—the delegate of Heaven!"

THE HARBOUR.

The only vessel in the harbour which complied with the request made by Captain Searle, the Master Attendant at this port, that the ships might be illuminated last night in honour of the day, was the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Vingoria. This vessel had a row of buttees placed along her rail, but the effect was extremely poor. One of the men-of-war had a few lamps in her rigging, but whether as an illumination or not, it would be difficult to say. It is much to be regretted that nothing better was done.

THE SEAMEN'S DINNER.

Over two hundred invitations were issued for the dinner at the New Sailors' Home, which at once served the purpose of an inauguration dinner to the men on entering the New Home, and a fête in celebration of the Proclamation of Her Majesty's assumption of Her new title of Empress of India. It is unnecessary for us to say that everything connected with the dinner was carried out in the best manner possible. The rooms were decorated with various flags, miniature banners and bannerets, decked the table which had been laid out by Mr. D'Souza, the contractor for the Home, who also furnished the more substantial cheer with which Jack's heart was to be gladdened.

Dinners to seamen, like other dinners of a more pretentious kind, are capital things, especially for hungry guests, but their great charm wears off after the novelty of the thing is gone. There were no speeches made worthy of the name, and Her Majesty's health was drank in glasses carefully filled, this being the only part of the ceremony which showed signs of parsimony.

A band attended and performed with a force and emphasis quite their own, several capital pieces, the following being the programme:—

"[illegible] the Queen." "Hearts of Oak."
"God bless the Prince of Wales." "Jack's the Lad."
"The Light [illegible]" "Hail Columbia."
"Red, White and Blue." "Rule Britannia."
"A life on the Ocean Wave" "Auld Lang Syne" (to be sung by the Company.)

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

If there were any alterations in the programme, we are not aware of it; but like Pat trying a fiddle for the first time, "it was the music he wanted and not a tune."

Among those present were Captains Henry and Morland, Doctors Weir and Arnott, Lieut. Brebner, &c.

THE PENSIONERS' DINNER.

At 5 o'clock yesterday evening the Old Sailors' Home, now deserted by its former inmates, passed for a while into the hands of the army—past and present, as represented by the pensioners and their military hosts—for the greater portion of the Committee were officers of the various regiments stationed in Bombay. The dinner was supplied by Messrs. Kerner and Minus, of the Apollo Bunder Saloon, and was everything that could be desired. It was served in the old dormitory which was adorned with flags, &c., and gaily illuminated for the occasion. It was certainly a most pleasing sight to see the faces of the old men—some indeed were only elderly—but all seemed pleased and gratified. After the dinner the toast of "Her Majesty the Empress of India" was proposed by General Gell, and drank with that enthusiasm with which only old soldiers can crown such a toast. Other toasts followed, and all were received more or less warmly, the guests appearing to do their utmost to fall in with the spirit in which their hosts desired to meet them—that of cordial good will and fellowship. Pressure of space forbids our entering on any further details which we would otherwise gladly give. Suffice it, then, to say, that after a capital dinner and some good speeches the party [illegible] where, unfortunately, all such meetings must ultimately come to—an end. The band of the 20th N. I. attended and played during the dinner.

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BOMBAY.

New Year's Morning in the Harbour.—Several of the vessels in the harbour fired their guns and displayed rockets and coloured fires, as a welcome to the New Year, as soon as the harbour clock showed that the old year had passed away. Yesterday was, we understand, pretty generally observed as a holiday by the vessels, a number of their crews being permitted to come on shore to spend the day.

Proclamation Day at Ahmedabad.—A correspondent at Ahmedabad sent us last night the following telegram:—There was a parade to-day at noon in the Camp when the Proclamation was read by the Collector to the troops. Afterwards he read it to the inhabitants in Durbar at 6 P.M., when certificates of merit and medals were handed to deserving Government servants and to soldiers. The city is illuminated to-night. Royal mottoes are general. Those at Mr. Cawasjee Muncherjee's and the Jail were much admired. This portion of the city, especially Cawasjee's and the Municipal garden, the Teen Durwaza and Jail were tastefully and brilliantly lit up. The rejoicing is general.

A Capsized Pattimar.—At half-past nine o'clock on Sunday night, the officer in charge of the police hulk observed a buggalow proceeding up the harbour with a large dark-looking mass towing astern. The buggalow soon after released her tow and proceeded alone. Superintendent Moffat and Constables Ingram, Goff, and Moriarty then lowered a boat and proceeded in the direction of the cast-off flotsam. On arriving alongside, they found it to be a large pattimar which had been capsized and was floating keel-up. The flood-tide was then setting strongly up the harbour. The police party, however, took the wreck in tow, there being considerable risk of its floating across the bows of some of the ships in harbour, and carrying away their cables. After great exertions they succeeded in stranding the wreck at Mazagon, and effected the salvage of the [illegible]. The amount of labour thus incurred may be judged from the fact that the [illegible] officers in it, did not get back to the hulk until four o'clock yesterday morning.

Burning of the Jungles.—We are sorry to hear from Khandalla that the burning of the jungles in the neighbourhood still continues. There was on Saturday night a great fire at Bhimashunker, another at Matheran, and a third on a hill near Ravine Cottage. It is surely a pity, if the late Mr. Johns was right in his idea that this burning of the jungles caused the decrease in the rainfall, that this practice should not be allowed to continue. We recommend the matter to the consideration of the district authorities.—*Deccan Herald.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain N. W. Haselwood, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr J Fraser, Major Iredell and Capt Emmerson.
For Brindisi—M. Dew[illegible].

THE STAR COMPANY.

The Star Company, which continues to shine brightly in Bombay, has abandoned the Fort Theatre and will appear at the Grant Road Theatre. The strength of the company has been increased by the addition of Mr. Hudson, who has severed his connection with Mr. Willard, and he will appear to-night at Grant Road for the first time with the other members of the Star Company. We hear that a Pantomime is in preparation, "Ali Baba or the Forty Thieves," and will shortly be put on the boards of the Grant Road Theatre. The Star Company well deserves the patronage of the public.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

Prince Bismarck has made an important speech on the Eastern Question and the attitude of Germany, which he says will at first be one of neutrality, though Germany will protect the interests of Austria-Hungary.

The effect of the speech has been good, [illegible] improved the prospects of peace.

Lord Salisbury arrived at Constantinople on Dec. 5. Preliminary meetings of the European Plenipotentiaries are now going on.

General Ignatieff is understood to have fully drawn up a programme of the terms which Russia will accept.

In Russia and Turkey the war preparations continue, notwithstanding which the European money markets are generally better than they were a week ago.

Mr. Bright delivered a [illegible] at Birmingham, Dec. 4, strongly denouncing [illegible] ment of Russia and her policy.

The "National Conference" (of amateur diplomatists and doctrinaires) meets at St. James's Hall, Regent-street, to-day, Dec. 8.

A little war with the King of Dahomey seems imminent.

In France there is a Ministerial crisis, M. Dufaure and his colleagues having resigned on the question of the Civil Burials Bill, and the Communist Amnesty.

Marshal MacMahon finding himself unable to form a new Cabinet has informed his old Ministers that he cannot accept their resignation.

The members of the Electoral College in the United States have given their ballots for the President. The result of the voting will not be made known till February next.

The School-Board elections in London and throughout the country have resulted in the defeat of the denominationalist and voluntary party.

At Archdeacon Johnson's consecration to the Bishopric of Calcutta, an important sermon on the Church in India was preached by Chancellor Espin.

The weather during the past week has been almost unceasingly wet, with high winds, and warm atmosphere. There have been wrecks all round the coasts, and great part of the country is under water.

A dinner was given to the crews of the Arctic Expedition at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor of London, Dec. 5.

The Christmas Cattle Show at Islington terminates to-day.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt was married on Dec. 2 to Mrs. Ives, daughter of the late Mr. J. L. Motley, at Westminster Abbey.

There was a disastrous fire at Brooklyn Theatre, New York, on Wednesday night, Dec. 6, by which over 300 lives have been lost.

The representation of Liskeard, vacant by the death of Mr. Horsman, is being contested by Mr. Leonard Courtney, of the *Times* leader-writer staff, and Colonel Sterling.

Obituary of the Week.—The Right Hon. E. Horsman, M.P.; Sir C. W. H. Dick, Bart.; C. W. Hoskyns, late M.P.; Sir H. de Hoghton, Bart.; General M. Prescot, Mad. Inf.; Major C. Fagan, Mad. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. H. J. Day, late 99th Foot; the Hon. J. Rollo.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(*From the "Times" Prussian Correspondent.*)

PRINCE BISMARCK'S AFTER DINNER SPEECH.

Berlin, Dec. 3.

At yesterday's Parliamentary dinner Prince Bismarck expressed himself in these terms upon the Oriental Question:—

"Thanks to Germany's endeavours to maintain peace, England would probably allow the inevitable Russo-Turkish war to be localised. Lord Salisbury, when at Berlin, had spoken very temperately upon this side of the question. However, it was not England, but Austria, who found herself reduced to an exceedingly difficult position by current events. Germany wished to remain on friendly terms with Austria. Should Austria be vitally injured by the progress of events, Germany would possibly deem it incumbent on her to offer to assist Austria. Meanwhile, Germany would remain neutral, and continue to exert herself on behalf of localization. Germany's was a friendly neutrality towards all parties concerned, and the passage in the Speech from the Throne which alluded to the traditional allies of the country certainly was meant to include England as well as other neighbours. The statement that he had approved the occupation of Bulgaria, or had told Lord Salisbury he approved any such proceedings, was erroneous. Germany had refrained from all interference, and had no wish to acquire *prestige* by meddling with other people's affairs. She had been asked to mediate, but she had declined to advise where she did not mean to support the counsel by force. The time would come when the disinterestedness of this policy would be generally recognized, and when European affairs would be adjusted by the weight which Germany, if her interest required it, was able to throw into the balance. After all, Cabinets were easily reconciled. Whatever differences might have occurred, the difficulty in the present instance was to reconcile the nations."

Then, turning to an Ultramontane member known to favour the incorporation of Austria in Germany, the Prince remarked that neither he nor Germany had any [illegible] in that direction, nor did he think that the Germans in Austria were really favourable to the plan.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S SPEECH BEFORE THE REICHSRATH.

Berlin, Dec. [illegible]

The following is the [illegible] detailed report of Prince Bismarck's speech in the Reichsrath upon the German relations with Russia and the policy of this country in the Eastern Question:—

"Herr Richter, who put a question to me with reference to the raising of the Russian tariff, omitted to give me any practical advice as to the means to be adopted with a view to effect a change in the commercial policy of the St. Petersburg Government. In my opinion, the commercial policy pursued by the St. Petersburg Government is prejudicial to Russia, and will have to be changed sooner or later. I wish I would convince the St. Petersburg Government that in abandoning extreme Protection they would be benefiting, not only their neighbours, but themselves. But do you really think they will listen to me, whom they consider an interested party, when they profess to be convinced that Protection is the only policy to be judiciously adhered to by them? We had not the means of preventing the United States from adopting a prohibitive tariff, though terribly prejudicial to us; neither is it in our power to persuade the Russians that they are mistaken in doing what amounts to all but shutting out foreign manufactures. The only consolation we have is that the Russians can hardly go much further than they have gone, and that the excessive Protection they have lately adopted will tend to prove the necessity of a change. The only reprisals we could adopt would be to impose a duty upon Russian export articles, such as corn, hemp, tallow, and the like. But why did Herr Richter disarm the Government by proclaiming that Parliament would not consent to any such measures? Even supposing his assertion to be correct, was it necessary to make it in public? I am not at all sure that Parliament, under certain circumstances, would refuse to impose a tax upon the 270,000,000 marks representing the corn and wood annually exported from Russia to Germany. If Herr Richter threatens to purchase no more Russian stock unless the Russian Government see the error of their ways, all I can say is that this sort of reprisal has to be taken by the German nation, and that it is entirely beyond the power of the German Government to assist or control the action of private capitalists. I am happy to find Herr Richter does not advise me to make common cause with the Turks merely to punish the Russian Government for injuring our commerce. He, however, seems to think that, without actually defending the Sultan, we might impede the action of the Russian Government in the East, just to give them to understand that we might render ourselves still more disagreeable unless our interests were consulted. There is no doubt that if we chose to do so, we might manage to follow the action of our Russian friends; but did it not occur to Herr Richter that the Russians, were we to stop them in the present critical juncture, might take a note of it and remember our proceedings to our disadvantage. I am afraid there are a good many gentlemen in this House who believe that we are slow in using the power vested in this Government in consequence of the establishment of German unity. It is not so long ago we were reproached by more parties than one with endeavouring to pick a quarrel; now we are too pacific. Well, we are, no doubt, pacific; we are, no doubt, friendly to Russia; but we are none the less German in our aims and objects. Herr Richter is quite mistaken if he thinks that the Russians [illegible] tender them any very great services. All they ask of us is neutrality. Of course, were Herr Richter right in his anticipations that the Russian Government meant conquest and are intent upon extending the action of their prohibitive tariff to fresh lands which at present promise us a profitable trade, our policy would have to be very considerably modified. Indeed, the policy of all Europe would be changed in such a case. But we have the solemn assurance of the Emperor Alexander that he has no wish to annex territory, and we are obliged to credit the words of a Monarch on friendly terms with this country, and who has always kept his promise to us. All that Russia asks us to do for her is to give her our friendly support at a Conference in which she will endeavour to improve the condition of the Turkish Christians. Now, you all know the horrors recently perpetrated by the Circassians and other Bashi Bazouks in Bulgaria, and you all agree with me that the recurrence of such scenes should be prevented in the interests of Christianity and for the benefit of civilisation. Indeed, all Europe is agreed upon this, the only difference being as to the means to be adopted to attain the end in view. I really do not see that we have a right to demand compensation from Russia if all we do for her is to assist her in securing an object which we recognise as our own as much as hers. I do not deny that there is the chance of Russia having recourse to main force if the Conference leads to nothing. But in this event, Russia, as I have said, wishes us to remain neutral—that is, wishes us to observe the very policy we should have followed of our own accord and without any representations from her. Just suppose Russia in 1870 had offered to remain neutral on condition of our permitting the importation of deceased cattle! I am afraid, I must own, I should have made the concession had it been asked for at that particular juncture—I am man of business enough to have done that; but I should have reverted to sound cattle as soon as our embarrassments were over. But our relations with Russia are really too intimate to be disturbed by these matters. The German Emperor and all the Princes of the Empire are convinced that while the Russian Government permit us to remain on friendly terms with them, it is to our interest to follow the policy we have so long adhered to. Hostility to Russia is but too common with certain parties in this country. With some it is a political and hereditary prejudice; with others it is the result of religious bias. Let me tell these gentlemen that neither they nor anybody else will be strong enough to embroil us with Russia unless events bring on a rupture. Until then we shall continue on friendly terms with the Czar. We are on an amicable footing with Austria likewise, and we certainly have no wish to disturb the harmony established by the Three Emperors' alliance. As regards the relations between Austria and Russia more particularly they are excellent, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary by the Austrian Press. Yet it would be erroneous to imagine that the intimacy between the three Imperial Governments aims at injuring England. For the last hundred years we have been on friendly terms with England as much as with Russia. The English, indeed, have been estranged from us every now and then; but we have never ceased to wish for a good understanding with them. Nor have we any particular prejudice against Turkey, except that we wish to see civilisation [illegible] consider the vast political interest involved in this Eastern Question, you will, I doubt not, approve our resolve to treat Eastern affairs as one thing and tariff matters as another. The preceding speaker certainly told you that were our interests in the East expressed in figures they would hardly amount to the value of [illegible] truth in this, though with a slight admixture of the opposite quality. My own opinion is that the [illegible] and sinews of our brave Pomeranians are too valuable to endanger while we have no immediate interest to defend on the Southern Danube. Germany and France are less directly concerned in the East than the other Powers, and so it is natural that they should try to steer clear of it as long as they can. If it is different with England and Russia, this is no reason why we, being on excellent terms with both, should assist one of our friends against the other. Circumstances, on the contrary, compel us to observe an extremely cautious policy; and I have the distinct commands of His Majesty to see that our relations with England, Russia, and Austria be not injured, or, at any rate, be injured as little as possible in the course of the present complications. Our task would be a ticklish one were any of our friends to wish us to show our love for them by hating the rest. There is no denying that such a request may be preferred. Whoever calls to mind what was asked of us in 1853, 1854, and 1855 must be prepared to find this country placed in a delicate position were existing difficulties aggravated. I did not in those days agree with my then chief. I did not wish to see my country involved in war in behalf of interests which I did not consider our own; and had I been in his place, I should have said so very openly; nor should I have asked for admission to the Paris Conference. We should not have lost much, forsooth, had we been excluded from that gathering. Well, after all, common sense prevailed, and we did not allow ourselves to be embroiled with a neighbour with whom we had been maintaining friendly intercourse for such a length of time. In the present instance it is not likely that we shall be asked to take up arms, or, at least, no such claim has been made up to the present. We have maintained a perfectly impartial attitude towards all parties, and we have had the satisfaction to perceive that our conciliatory disposition has been appreciated everywhere. In fact, it is pretty generally comprehended that while we remain neutral war is improbable, or, if it breaks out, will, in all likelihood, be confined to Russia and Turkey. Hence, supposing the Conference is wrecked by the disagreement of the Powers or the unwillingness of Turkey to yield, the war that may possibly ensue need not necessarily assume European dimensions. It will certainly be kept within narrow limits if our endeavours to mediate are successful. Though I do not deny that there are points on which it may be difficult to reconcile English and Russian interests, I cannot help thinking that, not being geographically in a position to coerce each other, both will do well to refrain from war, and accept the good offices of a third party. To sum up, then, we wish to preserve peace and cordial relations with all our friends. Should this be impossible, we shall exert ourselves to fulfil the mediatory mission intrusted to this Government by common consent. We are opposed to war, but we shall not have recourse to a menacing attitude to prevent its outbreak. If war [illegible], and hostilities are [illegible] localized, an entirely new situation would be created on which it would be premature to indulge in any hasty prophecies."

After this Privy Councillor Von Philipsborn declared that negotiations had been entered into which possibly might benefit German commerce with Russia. Herr Hanel, on behalf of the Advanced Liberals, very pertinently remarked that if friendly relations between Russia and Germany were desirable, the Russian Government and people had better try and make friends with the German people, instead of contenting themselves with the transient support of a few Berlin statesmen.

The Berlin Press does not say much on the Prince's speech. While acknowledging that he could not have said much more at this delicate juncture than that he would try to preserve peace, the papers still seem to be of opinion that the more interesting part of the question is, What would be done if war, should unfortunately, after all, break out?

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CATECHISM OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

The following catechism will probably be found of much service to the Conveners of "The National Conference on the Eastern Question":—

Q. What is the Eastern Question?—A. The question of the fate of Turkey.

Q. Who gave it this name?—A. M. Guizot states in his "Memoirs" that the name was given, in 1829, by "every one" to the quarrel between the Sultan Mahmoud and his subject the Pasha of Egypt, Mehemet Ali.

Q. But Egypt, as M. Guizot himself observes, is not the Ottoman Empire; the Ottoman Empire is not the entire East. The great States of Western Europe have lost or acquired, turn by turn, either through internal discords or by war, considerable territories without any one speaking of the "Western Question." Why is such language as no one would have thought of employing in regard to the territorial crisis of Christian Europe considered perfectly natural and legitimate in connection with the Ottoman Empire?—A. The reason is, that in the Ottoman Empire there are now no local or partial questions. Not the least shock, in the words of M. Guizot, can make itself felt in a corner of the edifice, not a stone can fall out, but the entire structure seems to be, and in fact is, on the point of crumbling to pieces.

Q. What more does M. Guizot say on this subject?—A. Different opinions, he adds, may be entertained as to the amount of strength and probable life still remaining to this immense invalid; but no one seriously believes that he will ever recover. His death, more or less near, more or less natural, is a fact which influences the whole situation, a presentiment which troubles all Europe. The question of Egypt was, in 1839, the question of the Ottoman Empire itself; and the question of the Ottoman Empire is indeed the question of the East; not only of the European East but of the Asiatic East as well, for Asia is now the theatre of the ambitions and rivalries of the great European nations, and the Ottoman Empire is the road, the gate, the key of Asia.

Q. What part did M. Guizot play in connection with the Eastern Question?—A. In 1839 and 1840 this eminent statesman, then French ambassador at the Court of St. James's, conducted on the part of France the negotiations with Lord Palmerston on the part of England concerning the Eastern Question of that time.

Q. How did the late Lord Strangford define the Eastern Question?—A. He said that the expression was a convenient one, in two words, for "the whole aggregate of Turkish foreign politics."

Q. When does Mr. Grant Duff think this expression was first used?—A. He believes it was first used "in its Latin equivalent" at the time of the battle of Lepanto.

Q. What was the battle of Lepanto?—A. The third of the four decisive battles won or lost by the Turks on European soil.

Q. Name them in due order, and say what they decided.—A. [illegible] into Europe, destroyed the ancient Servian Empire; Constantinople, 1453, in which, after a long siege, they took the Byzantine capital; Lepanto, 1571, when, at the hands of Venetians, Greeks, Spaniards, and other Imperialists, under Don John of Austria, the Turks received their first severe check in the greatest naval engagement of modern times; and Vienna, 1683, when a Turkish army encamped outside the Austrian capital was driven back and routed by John Sobieski and Prince Eugene.

Q. State, in the simplest manner, how the four great Turkish battles of the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries should be viewed.—A. The two first as building up the Turkish power, the two last as breaking it down.

Q. Was Turkey still regarded in the eighteenth century as a danger to Europe?—A. No; for already towards the end of the seventeenth century Sir Thomas Roe, James I.'s ambassador at Constantinople, wrote home that Turkey was "like the body of an old man crazed with vices which puts on the appearance of health though near its end."

Q. What important portion of its territory in Europe did Turkey first lose, and when?—A. Hungary, at the end of the seventeenth century. Its next great territorial loss was the Crimea, at the end of the eighteenth century.

Q. What provinces have passed from beneath its dominion and become independent or quasi-independent in the nineteenth century?—A. Greece; Moldavia and Wallachia, now conjointly called Roumania; Servia; and Egypt.

Q. How did these States gain such freedom as now belongs to them, and what is the present position of each with regard to Turkey? First, as to Greece?—A. Greece was liberated as the result of the national war carried on from 1821 to 1827. England was the first country to recognise the independence of Greece; but it was not until after the Russian war of 1828 and 1829 that the legal existence of the new State was acknowledged by Turkey.

Q. How did Moldavia and Wallachia become detached from Turkish rule?—A. Moldavia and Wallachia were made self-governing principalities as one of the results of the Russo-Turkish war of 1828 and 1829. Their position as quasi-independent, vassal States was established after the Crimean war, under a European guarantee; and in 1859 they were united under one prince and took the name of Roumania.

Q. How did Servia escape?—A. Servia, after gaining many privileges for itself by armed risings, repeated several times in the course of the present century, acquired its existing political organization, without external aid, in the year 1830. It had its rights as a self-governing vassal State guaranteed after the Crimean war, and was relieved of the Turkish garrison which had still been allowed to occupy Belgrade in 1863.

Q. How does the position of Egypt differ from that of Greece, Roumania, and Servia?—A. Greece is an independent State, Roumania and Servia are vassal States, independent except in regard to the tribute payable to the Sultan. Egypt is self-governing, and is ruled by a Viceroy, in whose family the viceroyalty has at last become hereditary; but, unlike Servia and Roumania, it is bound in time of war to furnish a military contingent for the defence of the empire.

Q. You have not defined the position of Montenegro.—A. The position of Montenegro is undefinable. For a long period [illegible] the Sultan has claimed its allegiance, while Montenegro has asserted its independence; its Prince meanwhile being a pensioner of Russia, and its Church a branch of the Russian Church, with the Czar at its head.

Q. What are the three great national elements in European Turkey?—A. The Roumanian in the north, the Slavonian in the centre, and the Greek in the south.

Q. In connection with which of these elements has the Eastern Question been revived?—A. In connection with [illegible].

Q. Let us speak, then, of the Slavonian element alone. What are the Slavonians?—A. The most eastern, the last arrived, the most backward, and the most unhappy of the three great races in Europe.

Q. Which are the principal Slavonian States?—A. [illegible]

Q. What, then, is Poland?—A. A Slavonian [illegible] in three pieces, neither of which forms a State.

Q. Are there many Slavonians in Austria, and under what names are they known?—A. There are about sixteen millions, including the Poles and Ruthenians of Galicia, the Czechs of Bohemia, the Slovenes and Slovaks of Hungary, and the Croats of the frontier province between Hungary and Turkey.

Q. Do the Slavonians of different parts of Europe sympathise with one another?—A. To some extent they do.

Q. Do they understand one another?—A. Except on the simplest subjects and in regard to the most ordinary needs, they do not.

Q. What language did the [illegible] the Czechs of Bohemia, and the Russians speak when they met in 1867 at the Slavonic Congress of Moscow?—A. German.

Q. What other cause would prevent union among them?—A. Difference of religion. The Poles and most of the Austrian Slavonians are Catholics; the Russians, Servians, and Turkish Slavonians generally belong to the Greek or Orthodox Church.

Q. Does the fact that the Servians and other Slavonians in Turkey are of the same race and religion as the Russians give the Russians great influence over them?—A. Undoubtedly.

Q. Have the Russians, apart from race and religion, exercised any other influence over the Servians and Bulgarians?—A. In the early part of the century they often assisted Servia by their arms against the Turks. Of late years they have helped the Bulgarians with gifts of money, religious books, and sacred pictures for their churches.

Q. What is a Bulgarian?—A. A sort of Slavonian, or rather a sort of Finn slavonianized, belonging to the Orthodox Church, and inhabiting the province of Bulgaria, and in parts the province of Roumelia beyond the Balkans.

Q. What is a Bosnian and what a Herzegovinian?—A. The Bosnians and Herzegovinians, inhabiting two provinces which until lately formed [illegible], enclosed almost completely by Montenegro on one side and Servia on the other, are for the most part Christians, but with a strong minority of rich land-holding Mahommedans.

Q. What is the language of the Slavonian provinces of Turkey?—A. In Bosnia, the Herzegovina, and Montenegro, Servian; in Bulgaria, Bulgarian.

Q. Are these Slavonian dialects spoken by the Christian populations only, or by the so-called Turks as well?—A. They are spoken equally by the Christian and by the Mussulman inhabitants. These latter are of the same race as the Christians, and, in changing their religion, did not abandon their language.

Q. Are the Christians in those provinces divided among themselves?—A. In Bosnia and the Herzegovina a small Catholic minority are generally opposed to the aspirations of their Orthodox fellow-countrymen. But one of the principal insurgent leaders in the Herzegovina, Mousseitch, is a Catholic.

Q. Is there any civilization in the Slavonic provinces of Turkey?—A. Servia has administered its own affairs and made its own laws for nearly half a century; and there are, or at least were, plenty of schools both in Servia and in Bulgaria.

Q. To pass from Servia to the subject Slavonic provinces, what are the Bashi-Bazouks?—A. Irregular Tartar troops, who are quartered on the inhabitants in time of peace, and quarter themselves in time of disturbance.

Q. What are the Circassians and Crimean Tartars in [illegible]?—A. [illegible] from their homes by Russia, the Sultan in 1859 granted them hospitality at the expense of the Bulgarians.

Q. What was the immediate effect of their arrival in Bulgaria?—A. The Bulgarians were terror-stricken, numbers of them fled into Servia, and the Servian Government addressed representations on the subject to the Turkish Government, which did not heed them.

What was the cause of the Bulgarian outrages?—An abortive insurrection of Bulgarians.

Q. What was the cause of the Servian war?—A. Various causes are assigned; but, to speak only of the order of events, it sprang out of an insurrection, which, commencing in the Herzegovina, soon extended to Bosnia, thence to Bulgaria, and finally to Servia and Montenegro.

Q. What did Prince Milan of Servia and Prince Nicholas of Montenegro do in presence of the two first of these risings?—A. They took counsel together, and then proposed that the Herzegovina should be placed under the administration of Montenegro and Bosnia under that of Servia. The Government of the Sultan declined, however, to receive the proposition.

Q. Was Prince Milan carried away solely by sympathy with the neighbouring populations of the same race and religion as the Servians and by indignation at the Bulgarian outrages; or did he from the first hope to receive aid from Russia?—A. Probably he did; but decisive information on these points is not yet accessible.

Q. What would be the natural solution of the Eastern Question?—A. The gradual elevation of the Christian populations without insurrections and without massacres.

Q. Has any distinct proposition been made with that end in view?—A. Yes, by a Servian politician of eminence, writing in *Macmillan's Magazine* and professing to represent the views of his countrymen. He proposed the formation of a large Slavonian State by the reunion of the Slavonian provinces of Turkey to Servia, and of a large Greek State by the reunion of the Greek provinces of Turkey to Greece. There would thus be three considerable States in the Balkan peninsula—Roumania, Servia or Serbo-Bulgaria, and Greece; which bound together by a defensive league, would at least have the effect of blocking the road to Constantinople.

Q. Would this solution suit the policy of Russia?—A. One difficulty attending all attempts to bring about the Servian solution is that Russia would oppose it.

Q. How do you know that?—A. From the spoken words of General Tchernaieff, as reported by an "Occasional Correspondent" of the *Times*, and the written words of General Fadieff in his "Opinion on the Eastern Question." Both have said that what Russia aims at in the Balkan peninsula is the formation of "a number of small Slavonian principalities under Russian influence." General Tchernaieff has explicitly stated that "one large Slavonic State south of the Danube he does not desire to see."

Q. The [illegible] of the Servians and those of the Russians [illegible] flagrant contradiction. What are the English views [illegible]?—A. They will possibly be made known after the Conference.

LORD SALISBURY.

(*From the "Times" own Correspondent.*)

Rome, Dec. 1.

According to the *Liberta*, Lord Salisbury declared that he was about to lay before the Conference propositions of a most conciliatory description, in the practical results of which he had good hopes. To the Italian Government he had no special proposals to make. His visits to the different Governments were simply to render himself exactly acquainted with their individual views and opinions.

The *Opinione* is assured that the declarations made by Lord Salisbury to the different Cabinets excludes the idea of war on the part of England. War between Russia and Turkey may be expected, because, on one hand, Turkey cannot give the guarantees required by Russia, and on the other, it is improbable that Turkey will not oppose armed resistance to Russian occupation of Bulgaria. In the event of such circumstances, an intention is attributed to England of occupying some important points in Egypt to secure its Asiatic possessions. The *Opinione* thinks there is no reason to believe in the existence of any Treaty between England and Turkey.

The *Fanfulla*, speaking of Lord Salisbury's interview with the King, says that His Majesty received the English Envoy with great cordiality, and manifested to him his earnest desire for the preservation of peace. As regards what passed at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the *Fanfulla* says that, Lord Salisbury not having any special mission to Italy, the conversation turned on the actual political situation of the East, and served to place in still greater prominence the pacific intentions the Italian and the British Governments have in common. Through that conversation both Governments further recognize the efforts each has made for the maintenance of peace; but as to the best means to be adopted to secure the welfare of the Christian populations subjected to Ottoman rule, further communications will be requisite to establish complete accord.

As regards the Government organs, the *Diritto* remarks that the English Envoy and Signor Melegari have, through their conversations, been able to acquire a reciprocal conviction that in the actual circumstances Italy and England aim solely at the preservation of the peace of Europe through the pacification, upon a serious and solid basis, of the disturbed territory in the East. It adds that the general impression left by the conciliatory language used by Lord Salisbury has been most satisfactory. According to the *Bersagliere*, Signor Melegari told Lord Salisbury that the strongest desire of the Italian Government was to act in full accord with all the Powers, especially with England; that such accord, he thought, would be possible if the Powers exercised such moral pressure on the Porte as would induce it to accept and submit to measures which they considered to be necessary to guarantee effective and rigorous reforms indispensable to insure a rational and [illegible] that he was altogether opposed to a military occupation. For the rest, he did not think the points to be discussed were so difficult of solution as to exclude the possibility of peace, which was the cardinal basis of Italian politics.

At Sir Augustus Paget's diplomatic dinner last night the representatives of all the other Powers interested in the Eastern Question were present to meet Lord Salisbury—the Russian Ambassador, Baron Uxkull; the German Ambassador, Von Keudell; the French Ambassador, the Marquis de Noailles; the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, Baron Graveneck; the Turkish Minister, Essad Bey; and the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Signor Melegari.

Dec. 3.

The *Opinione* states that after an official dinner at Sir Augustus Paget's, the Russian Ambassador had a long conversation with Lord Salisbury, the purport of which he immediately communicated by special telegrams—one addressed to Prince Gortchakoff, the other to General Ignatieff. The Italian Prime Minister on the same occasion had a conversation with Lord Salisbury. I am told the former said England could contribute to the maintenance of peace by using *de la fermeté envers la Russie, douceur s'il le faut envers la Turquie.*

A RUSSO-TARTAR NEWSPAPER.

Since the conquest of Turkistan (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*) the Russian Government have been publishing at Tashkent, in the Tartar idiom of the country, a journal called *Turkistan Vilayet News*. This paper has now reached its seventh year, and is printed in two editions, the one in the Khirgiz dialect being meant for the nomad part of the population, while the other in the language of the Usbek, circulates among townspeople and villagers. It is a periodical interesting in two ways. On the one hand, it shows the ease with which the Russians contrive to introduce their administrative forms into foreign and half civilized lands; and, on the other, it gives us a good idea of the guise politics assume on the distant banks of the Sir and Amou. The following are some extracts from the issue of October 4:—

1. Telegrams despatched from St. Petersburg, September 29, at 12.30 noon, and received at Tashkent on September 30, contain special and interesting intelligence from Constantinople. The Turkish Ministers propose to conclude an armistice till the end of March. This being opposed, they will let us know to-morrow on what terms they wish to conclude peace.

2. Order issued by the Military Governor of the district of Sir Darya.—I have appointed Sheh Hazim, Judge of Ahav, District of Khodgent, and Mir Baba his assistant. I have deposed Rahaim Bey from his official position in the district of Kizil Idar, in the Province of Evljet Ata. What precedes is brought to the knowledge of those under my jurisdiction.—Signed in the Russian language by Lieutenant-General Kalavatcheff, Military Governor of the District of Sir Darya.

3. That Bey has made his son Abdu Satomat a major, and has sent him to serve at Tashkent.

4. Correspondence from Khokand.—Lieutenant-General von Kaufmann, Governor General of Turkestan, entered the city of Khokand on September 21. [illegible] the town, Military Governor of Fer[illegible] the town to meet [illegible] The inhabitants of Khokand [illegible] The Governor-General [illegible] after which he proceeded to Khokand [illegible] said in the garden place of Urghan. The Gov[illegible] will remain at Khokand four days, after [illegible] proceed to Marghanan. [illegible] Khokand.—General von Kaufmann has [illegible] to inquire into the condition of the poor and to confer grace and favour upon them. [illegible] October 1 (Shewal 9th), [illegible] This was written at Khokand on September 17, by Yusuf, the correspondent.

6. It is written in the journals that Dom Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, George, the King of the Hellenes, and the son of the King of Italy are staying at St. Petersburg. It is also reported from Moscow that Dom Pedro has visited the Grand Library at that place. Upon a fine copy of the Koran being shown to him, Dom Pedro put his finger upon a certain verse, and said, "I have translated this into my own tongue."

7. In our preceding number we stated that Sultan Murad V. has been dethroned, and that his nephew, Abdul Hamid, has been appointed Khalif at Istamboul. The reason of this change is the following. When Murad V. ascended the throne he was in excellent health. In consequence, however, of the death of Abdul Aziz and the melancholy events of the times, Murad felt his intellectual powers declining, and would not leave the place. Among his servants was one who, to allay the fears of the Caliph, gave him intoxicating liquors. One night Sultan Murad left his apartment, and, running wildly about the palace, cried at the top of his voice, "Abdul Aziz is going to kill me!" After this he swooned. Next morning the Ministers assembled, and having consulted together determined to advise the Sultan to give up tippling, for the very good reason that in these critical times it was better for him to think of politics than of drink. The Sultan perceived the wisdom of the advice and forbade his servants to give him strong liquors, although he might ask for them. Some days later a servant told the Sultan that Abdul Aziz was dead. This news caused him great uneasiness. He turned pale, was unable to move, and finally went mad. The servant then read to him a letter from Abdul Aziz. This completed his collapse, and but for the attendants about him he would have laid violent hands upon himself. His mind becoming more and more enfeebled by these occurrences, the dignitaries of the State ultimately dethroned him and placed Abdul Hamid on the throne of Sultanate.

8. (Issue of September 11.)—Telegrams despatched from St. Petersburg of September 3, and received at Tashkent September 4:—The soldiers of Istamboul, under the command of Osman Pasha, have left Saitschar, [illegible] Servia, and have retreated to Veliki Izber. The troops are in a very critical position. They are surrounded by the Servians, and do not know which way to turn. [illegible] September 4 they lost a large number of men at Yanes[illegible], Kilsera and Joistunva.

9. (Issue of September 1.)—There are many persons at this moment at Constantinople intent upon killing Sultan Murad. The police are looking for them, but cannot find them. For this reason Sultan Murad is afraid to leave his palace. In accordance with the laws of the Ottoman Empire, he ought to have gone long ago to the Mosque of Eyoub to gird on the Sword of Osman, but the Sultan has no wish to perform this ceremony, being afraid that when he leaves the Mosque he will be killed.

10. (Issue of August 20.)—Telegram from Semlin. The Servian troops have advanced, and have utterly routed the Turks. The battle lasted from early [illegible] till night. The Turks fled in great confusion.

Telegram from Belgrade.—At Sutovis[illegible] 60,000 men are fighting with each other.

A PEER'S SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

In the Divorce Division of the High Court of Justice [illegible]day, the suit of De la Zouche v. De la Zouche, Blunt, and Lord Mayo, came before Sir James Hannen and a special jury. It was a petition presented by Lord de la Zouche for the dissolution of his marriage with Lady de la Zouche, on the ground of adultery committed by her with the co-respondents. The allegations in the petition respecting Mr. Wilfred Blunt were denied by that co-respondent, and also by Lady de la Zouche.

Mr. Serjeant Parry stated the case on the part of Lord de la Zouche. He said that the petitioner was married on July 17, 1875, to the respondent, who was the daughter of Lord Saltoun. They went to reside at his lordship's seat, Parham, in Sussex, and they also had a town-house in Arlington street. Last year Lady de la Zouche made the acquaintance of Lord Mayo, and after that unfortunate differences arose. Eventually, Lady de la Zouche eloped with Lord Mayo on the 18th of October, and he believed that up to the present time she was living with that nobleman.

Lord de la Zouche gave evidence in support of this statement. He said he was at Goodwood in 1875, and Lady de la Zouche there first saw Lord Mayo. After that Lord Mayo visited at his (the petitioner's) seat. He afterwards went to Brighton; there he also saw Lord Mayo. He remonstrated with Lady de la Zouche as to her conduct with Lord Mayo, and the consequence of the intimacy was the elopement of Lady de la Zouche with the Earl of Mayo on the 18th of October, 1875.

Sir H. James, on the part of the respondent Lady de la Zouche, said he had no questions to put to the witness.

Other witnesses were called to prove the elopement, and to show that Lady de la Zouche and Lord Mayo had stayed together at hotels in Paris and Brussels.

The jury found that Lady de la Zouche had committed adultery with Lord Mayo. The allegations of the petition as regards Mr. Blunt were withdrawn. His lordship then made a decree nisi dissolving the marriage, with costs against Lord Mayo.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 8.

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A quick and certain [illegible] for SCROFULA, RHEUMA[illegible], ERUP[illegible], [illegible]IONS, and all kinds of diseases [illegible] IT CAN[illegible] impure blood and humor
To effect a complete cure, [illegible] used a [illegible] sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED
PILLS,
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.
These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure [illegible] diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, for all Biliousness, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and Indigestion [illegible] BILIOUSNESS.
THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE HANDKERCHIEF.
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,
LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazaars.
Avoid imposition and exorbitant prices by applying to General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Calcutta.
Sub-Agents—ESUFALLY HITTULBHAI, No. 30, Fir Market, near Juma Musjid, Bombay.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S

WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.
No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed.
„ „ with Roll Presser.
„ „ with combination Presser.
„ „ "Wax Thread" (for heavy Leather and Waterproof Work.)
For Boot and Shoe making, [illegible] and all Manufacturing purposes.

PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY:—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. CALCUTTA:—2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

NEW STYLE OF PORTRAITURE.

SPLENDID, NEVER FADING, PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHS.
NEWEST SYSTEM OF PORTRAITS, SOFT AND EXQUISITELY [illegible].
MEZZO TINT. GLAZED PORTRAITS. PAINTINGS ALL SIZES.

The Undersigned having received their NEW FIRST CLASS OPERATORS from PARIS and ENGLAND are now prepared to take the above styles of Portraits and [illegible] at reasonable rates, and can promise Portraits, such as have never been taken in Bombay before. Paintings from miniature to Life Size. Cartes de Visite Portraits Rs. 15 per dozen. Studio open from 9 till 5.

PHOTOGRAPHIE PARISIENNE,
LATE RITTER, MOLKENTELLER & Co.
Rampart Row, near Oriental Bank.

"CHRISTMAS" AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SILK-MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.,

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of "New Goods" for the Season, a few of which are mentioned below.

Paris Bonnets.
Paris Hats, Trimmed.
Rink Hats.
Gainsborough Hats.
Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
Parasols and Fans.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.
Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours.
The New Lace Fischu.
Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
Fancy Sashes and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
Fancy Velvet Side Pockets.
Fancy Neck Ties.

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

LYONS SILK WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.
LYONS, PLACE D' HELVETIE.

FORWARD the richest and purest Silks and Velvets to their Bombay Branch, direct from their Looms in Lyons, thus avoiding all intermediate charges, customs dues, and profits, and enabling them to supply the Indian Public with the best articles, and at the lowest possible Prices.

SUPPLIES FOR 1877—JUST RECEIVED!

Latest Novelties in Damasse and Brocaded Silks in all the new Colours.
Black Silks of their own Special Manufacture, unequalled in texture, lustre, beauty and durability!
Plain and Coloured Silks in all fashionable Shades, of unrivalled excellence!
Black and Coloured Genuine Lyons Silk Velvets, of every description!
Gauzes in great variety, as to fabric and colour!

The above and many other varieties of Silk Goods, and other articles just opened, and too numerous to detail, having been Manufactured prior to the rise in Raw Silk, are still offered at former Prices.

Patterns free on application. Orders executed with prompt and careful attention.

Mofussil orders should be accompanied with Remittances, or references in Bombay.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.,
6 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE NEW BUSINESS TRANSACTED during the past year is the largest of any Office in the United Kingdom, and is of unexampled amount in the annals of Scotch Life Offices.

The Standard Company was established in 1825, and is one of the largest and most successful of the Life Assurance Institutions of Great Britain. Its Income exceeds Three Quarters of a Million per annum; and its Accumulated and Invested Funds amount to upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING. Its Profits have been very large, and persons assured have derived very valuable benefits from their connection with the Company. It has also acquired a marked character for liberal management, being the first Institution which relieved Policies of Assurance from restrictive and unnecessary conditions, and gave such contracts increased value and stability in other ways.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Life Office,
12, Rampart Row,
(Opposite the Esplanade Hotel.)
1st December 1876.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA,
136, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.

With Agencies at Bombay, Madras, and all the principal Towns in India.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.

NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

With Profits.				Without Profits.			
Age.	Yearly.			Age.	Yearly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.		Rs.	as.	p.
[illegible]	27	10	8	20	24	15	8
[illegible]	29	0	4	25	26	3	4
35	31	9	8	30	28	1	0
40	34	5	8	35	31	1	0
45	39	8	4	40	35	7	4
50	[illegible]5	4	4	45	40	15	4
55	[illegible]	11	4	50	47	11	4
	[illegible]	11	4	55	57	10	8

, The next di[illegible] of profits will be made at the close of 1877.

Premiums can be [illegible] option of the Assured. Half-yearly or Quarterly at [illegible] can be obtained on application for ages not stated in the above, age next birthday. [illegible] the Undersigned by stati[illegible]

The reduction of premiums to [illegible] date at which the Assured arri[illegible] European rates begins from th[illegible]

Proposal Forms, and all further [illegible] information, can be obtained on application to

[illegible]LY & Co.,
[illegible] for Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and [illegible], at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON [illegible] AND INSURANCE CO[illegible]

POLICIES of Insurance against [illegible] Dwelling Houses and other Buildings [illegible] pean and Native parts of the Island of B[illegible] issued by the Undersigned on behalf of [illegible] The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows [illegible] of Bombay, or in any part of the Bomb[illegible] reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per ann[illegible]

RITCHIE, S[illegible]

THE MOST ECONO[illegible] EQUITABLE LIFE [illegible] COMPANY IN TH[illegible]

ORIEN[illegible]
GOVERNMENT [illegible]
LIFE ASSURANCE CO[illegible]

CONSULTING AC[illegible]

J. Hill Williams, Esq., President [illegible] Great Britain and I[illegible]

NEW AND IMPORTANT [illegible]
POLICY-HOLDERS CAN VOTE [illegible]
AMALGAMATION OR TRANSF[illegible]
PROHIBITED AND IMPOSSIBLE.

[*These essential features are not gr[illegible] Company, and they establish the ex[illegible] security to those Assured in the [illegible]*

No Entire Forfeiture of Policies.
Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
Promissory Notes for Part of Policies [illegible]
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
Entire Direction in India.
Funds Invested in Government Securities [illegible] and remain in India.
Assurances effected in Twelve different [illegible]
Nine-Tenths of the whole Profits applied [illegible] —(1) to the Reduction of Premiums on the [illegible] (2) as an addition to the sum Assured; or (3) [illegible] Cash.
Eighty per cent. of the Premiums are invested in [illegible] for Policy-holders.
A fixed and liberal Surrender Value [illegible] 35 per cent. of the Tabular Premiums paid.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT [without [illegible] other systems cannot succeed]. Preliminary [illegible] Rs. 970-15-0.
The ratio of expenses in 2 years, is [illegible] Companies of 10 years' stand[illegible]
The increase in the accumulated fund [illegible] about 100 per cent.
No claims on the Company since its commence[illegible]
Claims paid one month after proof of De[illegible]
Annual Report, Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, Applications for Shares [illegible] may be obtained from any of the Agents [illegible]

[illegible] MACMILLAN SLATER [illegible]
Man[illegible]
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH [illegible] ED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND [illegible] PRODUCE 3,148,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 1½ per cent. for the [illegible] period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852 .... [illegible]
Do. 1862 .... [illegible]
Do. 1872 .... [illegible]

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the [illegible] Company through their Agents. Detached [illegible] Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the [illegible] sured on very favourable terms; Coals on [illegible] covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds.....£1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, [illegible] Profits, &c., to intending applicants for [illegible]

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited [illegible] of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	[illegible]
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	[illegible] 0	[illegible]	[illegible] 0
25	41 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 10
30	44 10	[illegible]	26 1	[illegible] 5
35	45 0	[illegible] 8	28 10	[illegible] 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, Dec. 1876.

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